

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,698 PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1978 Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, Cloudy, clearing, Temo. 22-15 (73-59). Sunday: Fair, LONDON: Friday, Showers with sun, 21-13 (70-55). Saturday, Clearing, 22-15 (72-59). Sunday: Fair, 23-15 (73-59). NEW YORK: Friday, Showers, Temo. 22-21 (72-70). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMES PAGE

Austria	12 S	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	12.25
Denmark	3.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 D.
France	2.50 F.F.	Netherlands	1.50 F.
Germany	3.00 P.	Nigeria	70 N.
Greece	1.50 D.M.	Norway	3.30 N.
Great Britain	20 P.	Portugal	25 Esc.
India	18 Rs.	Spain	40 Ptas.
Iran	60 Rls.	Sweden	2.75 S.K.
Israel	1.50 N.	Switzerland	1.70 S.F.
Italy	400 Lire	Turkey	ET. 15
		U.S. Military (R)	50.35
		Yugoslavia	20 D.

## House Unit Clears Tax Bill

Proposed Law Would Give Americans Overseas More Special Deductions Than Senate Measure

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (IHT) — The House Ways and Means Committee late yesterday adopted a comprehensive revision of the taxation of Americans abroad, including a series of special deductions and an income exclusion for those not resident in Western Europe or Canada.

An amendment, offered by Rep. Bill Frenzel, R-Minn., which would have extended the exclusion to Americans working in Western Europe and Canada, was defeated on a voice vote.

The measure would also defer the Section 911 (foreign income) provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act for income earned in last year, with the new law to take effect for income earned in this year and thereafter.

The bill is virtually the same as that worked out by a Ways and Means subcommittee headed by Rep. Joe Waggoner, D-La., early last month and is based mainly on proposals put forward by the Tax Fairness Committee, a lobbying arm of the construction industry.

After the vote, Robert Gants, director of the Tax Fairness Committee, said he was extremely gratified by what he called a major milestone toward restoration of tax equity for Americans working abroad. But he warned that the fight is not yet over.

The bill will now go to the House, where sponsors reportedly are going to ask that it be brought up under the "closed rule," meaning that debate will be limited to one hour. If it is approved there, it must go to conference with the Senate, which voted out its own version in May.

The Senate bill, developed by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., would replace the current income exclusion with special deductions for housing, cost-of-living and education.

The Ways and Means measure includes these special deductions, although with a few extra deductions. It contains an income exclusion with a cost-of-living escalator — although the exclusion can not be taken by Americans living in Western Europe and Canada — a home-leave deduction, an increase in the deduction for moving expenses, expansion of the time limits for reinvestment of the proceeds from the sale of a principal residence and expansion of Section 911, which excludes from income housing and meals provided to an employee on the business premises of an employer.

An amendment, proposed by Rep. Forney Stark, D-Calif., which would have substituted the Ribicoff bill for the Waggoner measure, lost 28 to 9. The one amendment that was accepted would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## 2 Arabs Attack Paris PLO Office; Chief Representative, Aide Slain

3 Employees Wounded; Both Guerrillas Caught

PARIS, Aug. 3 (AP) — Two Arab gunmen attacked the Paris office of the Palestine Liberation Organization today, assassinating the PLO's chief representative and killing another employee with a grenade before being captured by police.

The PLO official, 40-year-old Ezzedine Kalak, was hit with 16 bullets, police said. He had been in Paris as the PLO representative since 1972 and was known as a supporter of PLO chief Yasser Arafat in his struggle against Israeli-backed extremists who reject any negotiations with Israel.

[French television quoted the police as saying that the two gunmen claimed to belong to the dissident Palestinian group led by Abu Nidal and based in Baghdad.]

The second PLO employee died after a grenade explosion blew off his leg, police said. Three other members of the office staff were wounded, police said.

An anonymous caller later claimed that Palestinian radicals were responsible.

Both Apprehended

One of the raiders fled soon after the initial attack and was caught minutes later, the police said. After a tense two-hour siege, the second was overcome by employees of the Arab League's Paris office, which is located in the same building as the PLO. The gunman was forced to release a hostage and then was turned over to French officers, police said.

The two terrorists were taken away for questioning.

The PLO, the Arab League and the Franco-Arab Chamber of Commerce share offices in a building on Boulevard Haussmann.

The anonymous telephone caller told the French news agency Agence France-Presse that the strike was mounted by the "Rejection Front of Stateless Palestinian Arabs," a previously unheard-of group.

The caller claimed responsibility for Monday's attack on the Iraqi Embassy, as well as for the violence at the PLO offices.

"Come on!" one shouted in French, apparently an office employee urging police to close in.

Secretary's Description

A secretary at the PLO office said by telephone that, when the attack began, "There was a bomb, and then shooting on the third floor. We're on the fourth floor. Police are trying to seal off the third floor."

It was the fourth incident of intra-Arab violence outside the

• Attack dramatizes the spread of the Palestinian civil war around the world. Page 2



An Arab security man ties one of the gunmen inside the building after a two-hour siege.

## Arabs Bomb Tel Aviv Market; Israeli Jets Hit Lebanon Base

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, Israel, Aug. 3 — Israeli planes attacked a Palestinian guerrilla training base in southern Lebanon today in retaliation for a terrorist bombing in a Tel Aviv market that killed one person and wounded 49 persons a few hours earlier, the government announced.

"The murderers will be hit wherever they will be," the announcement said.

It said the Israeli Air Force jets struck a guerrilla installation at Dahar a-Tutah, about 10 miles north of the port of Tyre, or about 30 miles north of the Lebanon-Israel border. The announcement described the base as a "starting point for murder gangs against targets in Israel" and said no civilians are in the area.

All the Israeli planes returned safely, the announcement said. It did not say how many or what kind of aircraft participated in the attack.

The PLO News Agency Wafa said the hamlet attacked by the Israelis was virtually deserted and initial report indicated only four persons were wounded in the air attack, which it said lasted 15 minutes.

Palestinian officials acknowledged that the Israeli action was in retaliation for the Palestinian guerrilla raid at Tel Aviv's Carmel Market earlier in the day.

Two Palestinian guerrilla organizations claimed responsibility for that attack.

An official at Wafa said, "The terrorist Israeli prime minister, Menachem Begin, was unable to do anything against our revolutionaries in Tel Aviv, so he sent out his planes."

In Washington, a State Department spokesman condemned the terrorist bombing as "a savage and brutal act" that "nothing can justify. It revolts decent persons everywhere."

"If the Palestine Liberation Organization claims credit, then our condemnation applies to it," said spokesman Hoddling Carter 3d. He declined to comment on the Israeli retaliation. Washington has been critical of past Israeli retaliatory strikes into Arab countries.

Both the PLO and the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the Tel Aviv bombing.

The PLO said one of its special units had "planted timed explosives in the parking lot at the Israeli Army's supply center" in the market.

The rival claim from the PFLP, which broke with the PLO in 1974 and is the main radical guerrilla group, came several hours later. "Our guerrillas have again proven their ability to break the Zionist security siege and hit the enemy. Our unit planted explosives in the Carmel market in the heart of Tel Aviv," the PFLP said.

Israeli Radio said 26 of the 49 reported injured in the market bombing were seriously hurt. One person died several hours after the bombing.

Blood-soaked T-shirts and children's clothing were strewn about the maze-like alleys in the center of the market, and police struggled with barbed wire around the area and collected bits of shrapnel from the explosive device.

Vita Meshulam, the owner of the stall where the blast occurred, said the area had been crowded with shoppers.

"I was standing across the way, and suddenly I felt a blast on my

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Members of a police bomb squad in Tel Aviv examine a fragment of a bomb that exploded in the open-air Carmel Market.

## To Hit Soviet Union From Europe

## Congress Backs New Missile

By Walter Pinqu

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (WP) — Development of a long-range European-theater mobile ballistic missile system for use by the United States and its NATO allies has been authorized by House and Sen-

ate conferees in the fiscal 1979 defense-authorization bill.

Currently, the Pershing, with a stated range of 400 miles, has the longest range of any missile in the NATO arsenal. Deployed with U.S. and West German forces, the

Pershing could not reach Soviet soil.

The missile system envisioned by the conferees would have a much greater range and would be able to hit targets in the Soviet Union.

In the late 1950s and the 1960s, Pentagon efforts to develop similar missile systems were halted because, as one former Defense Department official put it yesterday, "our diplomats did not want something on the [European] continent that could strike the Soviet homeland."

To Counter SS-20

Now, however, congressional sources say the proposed system is being pushed to counter the new Soviet intermediate-range SS-20 mobile missile. Deployed in western Russia, the SS-20 is aimed at NATO targets more than 1,000 miles away.

The manner in which the House-Senate conferees proposed that the new missile program be financed may resurrect interservice rivalries that existed over control of missile systems.

The conferees took \$10.1 million from the Army's research and development account — money requested to continue development of a Pershing 2 — and gave it and \$9.9 million more to the Air Force.

That \$20 million, the conferees said, was to be used for continued development of the Pershing 2 "and to initiate a \$2-million design effort for a long-range mobile ballistic nuclear missile."

Neither the White House nor the Defense Department would comment yesterday on the conferees' action.

Decision Expected

One administration source said an interagency study of such weapons is under way and will lead to a presidential decision this fall on what weapons should be developed.

The Pershing 2 has been under way for four years and is said to have a particularly accurate reentry vehicle.

When the missile gets to within a certain altitude above the target, the nose-cone radar matches what it picks up from the ground with a prestored reference map of the area. It then automatically corrects itself to give it increased accuracy.



Ezzedine Kalak, killed in attack

## Soviet Court Issues Fines Against 2 U.S. Reporters

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (AP) — A Soviet court fined two American correspondents \$73 each today for not publishing retractions of stories they wrote and it threatened "different measures" in five days if the court's order on the retractions is not obeyed.

Both The New York Times and The Baltimore Sun have said they will not retract their correspond-

ents' reports about a Russian dissident.

Neither Craig Whitney of The Times nor Harold R. Piper of the Sun was present at the hearing. Mr. Whitney was having lunch in Moscow and Mr. Piper was vacationing in the United States. They also did not appear at the July 18 session that ruled that their articles had slandered Soviet television.

The court issued summonses for the reporters yesterday when the previous deadline passed for retractions of their stories. The stories quoted relatives and friends of Georgian dissident Zviad Gamsakhurdia as saying that his televised confession was fabricated. The dissident testified at the July 18 hearing that his confession was genuine.

Earlier today, a Soviet attorney representing The Times met privately with Judge Lev Alimov to discuss how Mr. Whitney could pay costs of \$1,675 assessed in the July 18 trial, as well as any fines imposed. The Sun already has said it is ready to pay its share of the costs but has not communicated this intent formally to Soviet authorities.

## Trading Soars On Wall Street

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (IHT) — A burst of trading erupted on the New York Stock Exchange, driving the Dow Jones index to a new high for the year and nearly beating the all-time high for daily volume of 63.5 million shares. However, the Dow index, up more than 15 points at its high, was cut by late profit-taking to a gain on the day of just over 3 points. Details Page 7.

Proposing the amendment, Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ind., said in the last few weeks Syrians had carried out large scale and bloody attacks against Christians in Lebanon and that Syria was a "client" of the Soviet Union.

Members got through only four of about 60 expected amendments before calling it a day.

The last approved amendment cut off all \$90 million in economic support funds originally earmarked for Syria.

Proposing the amendment, Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ind., said in the last few weeks Syrians had carried out large scale and bloody attacks against Christians in Lebanon and that Syria was a "client" of the Soviet Union.

The House dealt with the Turkish embargo question Tuesday, approving, 208-205, an administration-backed compromise that

would allow Mr. Carter to lift the embargo under certain conditions.

The president would first have to certify that the action was in the national interest and that Turkey was moving toward a solution of the Cyprus conflict. The Senate last week took somewhat similar action.

After completing action on the authorization bill for security aid, the House moved immediately into a \$7.3-billion omnibus foreign aid appropriations bill to provide actual funds for the military measures it authorized plus multilateral and bilateral aid and programs funded through the UN and other international organizations.

Members got through only four of about 60 expected amendments before calling it a day.

The last approved amendment cut off all \$90 million in economic support funds originally earmarked for Syria.

Proposing the amendment, Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ind., said in the last few weeks Syrians had carried out large scale and bloody attacks against Christians in Lebanon and that Syria was a "client" of the Soviet Union.

The House dealt with the Turkish embargo question Tuesday, approving, 208-205, an administration-backed compromise that

would allow Mr. Carter to lift the embargo under certain conditions.

The president would first have to certify that the action was in the national interest and that Turkey was moving toward a solution of the Cyprus conflict. The Senate last week took somewhat similar action.

After completing action on the authorization bill for security aid, the House moved immediately into a \$7.3-billion omnibus foreign aid appropriations bill to provide actual funds for the military measures it authorized plus multilateral and bilateral aid and programs funded through the UN and other international organizations.

Members got through only four of about 60 expected amendments before calling it a day.

The last approved amendment cut off all \$90 million in economic support funds originally earmarked for Syria.

Proposing the amendment, Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ind., said in the last few weeks Syrians had carried out large scale and bloody attacks against Christians in Lebanon and that Syria was a "client" of the Soviet Union.

The House dealt with the Turkish embargo question Tuesday, approving, 208-205, an administration-backed compromise that

would allow Mr. Carter to lift the embargo under certain conditions.

The president would first have to certify that the action was in the national interest and that Turkey was moving toward a solution of the Cyprus conflict. The Senate last week took somewhat similar action.

After completing action on the authorization bill for security aid, the House moved immediately into a \$7.3-billion omnibus foreign aid appropriations bill to provide actual funds for the military measures it authorized plus multilateral and bilateral aid and programs funded through the UN and other international organizations.

Members got through only four of about 60 expected amendments before calling it a day.

The last approved amendment cut off all \$90 million in economic support funds originally earmarked for Syria.

Proposing the amendment, Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ind., said in the last few weeks Syrians had carried out large scale and bloody attacks against Christians in Lebanon and that Syria was a "client" of the Soviet Union.

The House dealt with the Turkish embargo question Tuesday, approving, 208-205, an administration-backed compromise that

would allow Mr. Carter to lift the embargo under certain conditions.

The president would first have to certify that the action was in the national interest and that Turkey was moving toward a solution of the Cyprus conflict. The Senate last week took somewhat similar action.

After completing action on the authorization bill for security aid, the House moved immediately into a \$7.3-billion omnibus foreign aid appropriations bill to provide actual funds for the military measures it authorized plus multilateral and bilateral aid and programs funded through the UN and other international organizations.

Members got through only four of about 60 expected amendments before calling it a day.

The last approved amendment cut off all \$90 million in economic support funds originally earmarked for Syria.

Proposing the amendment, Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ind., said in the last few weeks Syrians had carried out large scale and bloody attacks against Christians in Lebanon and that Syria was a "client" of the Soviet Union.

The House dealt with the Turkish embargo question Tuesday, approving, 208-205, an administration-backed compromise that

would allow Mr. Carter to lift the embargo under certain conditions.

The president would first have to certify that the action was in the national interest and that Turkey was moving toward a solution of the Cyprus conflict. The Senate last week took somewhat similar action.

After completing action on the authorization bill for security aid, the House moved immediately into a \$7.3-billion omnibus foreign aid appropriations bill to provide actual funds for the military measures it authorized plus multilateral and bilateral aid and programs funded through the UN and other international organizations.

Members got through only four of about 60 expected amendments before calling it a day.

The last approved amendment cut off all \$90 million in economic support funds originally earmarked for Syria.

Proposing the amendment, Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ind., said in the last few weeks Syrians had carried out large scale and bloody attacks against Christians in Lebanon and that Syria was a "client" of the Soviet Union.

The House dealt with the Turkish embargo question Tuesday, approving, 208-205, an administration-backed compromise that

would allow Mr. Carter to lift the embargo under certain conditions.

The president would first have to certify that the action was in the national interest and that Turkey was moving toward a solution of the Cyprus conflict. The Senate last week took somewhat similar action.

After completing action on the authorization bill for security aid, the House moved immediately into a \$7.3-billion omnibus foreign aid appropriations bill to provide actual funds for the military measures it authorized plus multilateral and bilateral aid and programs funded through the UN and other international organizations.

Members got through only four of about 60 expected amendments before calling it a day.

The last approved amendment cut off all \$90 million in economic support funds originally earmarked for Syria.

Proposing the amendment, Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ind., said in the last few weeks Syrians had carried out large scale and bloody attacks against Christians in Lebanon and that Syria was a "client" of the Soviet Union.

The House dealt with the Turkish embargo question Tuesday, approving, 208-205, an administration-backed compromise that

would allow Mr. Carter to lift the embargo under certain conditions.

The president would first have to certify that the action was in the national interest and that Turkey was moving toward a solution of the Cyprus conflict. The Senate last week took somewhat similar action.

After completing action on the authorization bill for security aid, the House moved immediately into a \$7.3-billion omnibus foreign aid appropriations bill to provide actual funds for the military measures it authorized plus multilateral and bilateral aid and programs funded through the UN and other international organizations.

Members got through only four of about 60 expected amendments before calling it a day.

The last approved amendment cut off all \$90 million in economic support funds originally earmarked for Syria.

Proposing the amendment, Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ind., said in the last few weeks Syrians had carried out large scale and bloody attacks against Christians in Lebanon and that Syria was a "client" of the Soviet Union.

The House dealt with the Turkish embargo question Tuesday, approving, 208-205, an administration-backed compromise that

would allow Mr. Carter to lift the embargo under certain conditions.

The president would first have to certify that the action was in the national interest and that Turkey was moving toward a solution of the Cyprus conflict. The Senate last week took somewhat similar action.

After completing action on the authorization bill for security aid, the House moved immediately into a \$7.3-billion omnibus foreign aid appropriations bill to provide actual funds for the military measures it authorized plus multilateral and bilateral aid and programs funded through the UN and other international organizations.

Members got through only four of about 60 expected amendments before calling it a day.

The last approved amendment cut off all \$90 million in economic support funds originally earmarked for Syria.

Proposing the amendment, Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ind., said in the last few weeks Syrians had carried out large scale and bloody attacks against Christians in Lebanon and that Syria was a "client" of the Soviet Union.

The House dealt with the Turkish embargo question Tuesday, approving, 208-205, an administration-backed compromise that

would allow Mr. Carter to lift the embargo under certain conditions.

The president would first have to certify that the action was in the national interest and that Turkey was moving toward a solution of the Cyprus conflict. The Senate last week took somewhat similar action.

After completing action on the authorization bill for security aid, the House moved immediately into a \$7.3-billion omnibus foreign aid appropriations bill to provide actual funds for the military measures it authorized plus multilateral and bilateral aid and programs funded through the UN and other international organizations.

Members got through only four of about 60 expected amendments before calling it a day.

The last approved amendment cut off all \$90 million in economic support funds originally earmarked for Syria.

Proposing the amendment, Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ind., said in the last few weeks Syrians had carried out large scale and bloody attacks against Christians in Lebanon and that Syria was a "client" of the Soviet Union.

The House dealt with the Turkish embargo question Tuesday, approving, 208-205, an administration-backed compromise that

would allow Mr. Carter to lift the embargo under certain conditions.

The president would first have to certify that the action was in the national interest and that Turkey was moving toward a solution of the Cyprus conflict. The Senate last week took somewhat similar action.

After completing action on the authorization bill for security aid, the House moved immediately into a \$7.3-billion omnibus foreign aid appropriations bill to provide actual funds for the military measures it authorized plus multilateral and bilateral aid and programs funded through the UN and other international organizations.

Members got through only four of about 60 expected amendments before calling it a day.

The last approved amendment cut off all \$90 million in economic support funds originally earmarked for Syria.

Proposing the amendment, Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ind., said in the last few weeks Syrians had carried out large scale and bloody attacks against Christians in Lebanon and that Syria was a "client" of the Soviet Union.

The House dealt with the Turkish embargo question Tuesday, approving, 208-205, an administration-backed compromise that

would allow Mr. Carter to lift the embargo under certain conditions.

The president would first have to certify that the action was in the national interest and that Turkey was moving toward a solution of the Cyprus conflict. The Senate last week took somewhat similar action.

After completing action on the authorization bill for security aid, the House moved immediately into a \$7.3-billion omnibus foreign aid appropriations bill to provide actual funds for the military measures it authorized plus multilateral and bilateral aid and programs funded through the UN and other international organizations.

Members got through only four of about 60 expected amendments before calling it a day.

The last approved amendment cut off all \$90 million in economic support funds originally earmarked for Syria.

Proposing the amendment, Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ind., said in the last few weeks Syrians had carried out large scale and bloody attacks against Christians in Lebanon and that Syria was a "client" of the Soviet Union.

The House dealt with the Turkish embargo question Tuesday, approving, 208-205, an administration-backed compromise that

would allow Mr. Carter to lift the embargo under certain conditions.

The president would first have to certify that the action was in the national interest and that Turkey was moving toward a solution of the Cyprus conflict. The Senate last week took somewhat similar action.

After completing action on the authorization bill for security aid, the House moved immediately into a \$7.3-billion omnibus foreign aid appropriations bill to provide actual funds for the military measures it authorized plus multilateral and bilateral aid and programs funded through the UN and other international organizations.

Members got through only four of about 60 expected amendments before calling it a day.

The last approved



## News Analysis

## A Palestinian Civil War Spreads Around World

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Aug. 3 (IHT) — The assassination today of the Paris representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization was, in essence, part of a Palestinian civil war which has spilled to far-flung parts of the globe.

The quarrel has festered since the end of the October war in 1973, when the mainstream PLO led by Yasser Arafat agreed to seek a negotiated settlement with Israel. This policy was bitterly opposed by the "rejection front" of hard-line Palestinians, who are supported by Libya, Southern Yemen and, most actively, Iraq.

Fueling the conflict for control of PLO policy is the rivalry between Iraq and neighboring Syria, which is critical of Egyptian peacemaking, but keeps its own eventual bargaining option open with Israel while maneuvering for dominance in the Arab League.

In addition, personal power struggles in Iraq appear to have contributed to the current international outbreak of inter-Arab violence.

The underground war suddenly is erupting everywhere. The latest phase started with a grenade attack last week on the Iraqi ambassador in London. In quick succession, Palestinians stormed the Iraqi embassy in Paris, machine-gunned the Iraqi ambassador's car in Beirut, assaulted the Iraqi consulate in Karachi. In Lebanon, the refugee camps have been the theater all week of a bloody crackdown by Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah guerrillas on Iraqi-backed splinter groups, notably the faction led by Abul Abbas, according to well-informed travelers from Beirut.

## Moderates Murdered

PLO representatives have been murdered in London, Kuwait and Paris — all of them, men personally loyal to Mr. Arafat's comparatively moderate political line, both in Arab politics and in seeking a compromise with Israel.

The PLO blames the murders on a dissident Palestinian guerrilla, Salah Banna, code-named Abu Nidal, and accuses Iraq's Ba'athist regime of abetting the campaign. In return, officials in Baghdad say the attacks on Iraqi diplomats are the work of the PLO, which is trying to intimidate Iraq because Abu Nidal eludes the PLO's own gunmen.

The inter-Arab liquidations are particularly surprising because the PLO — scarred by memories of the fratricidal Arab feuds which helped the Zionists defeat the Palestinians originally — has generally shunned internecine bloodletting and followed the slogan "all guns against the enemy." The murderous Black September, set up by Fatah, claimed Arab victims in revenge for the Palestinian defeat in Jordan, but the PLO has avoided, often at political cost, bloodshed in its own ranks.

However, Abu Nidal, 40, a Gaza-born Palestinian represents a new type of threat to Mr. Arafat's policies. First, he has been willing to defy the code of "live-and-let-live" which enabled Mr. Arafat to coexist, for instance, with doctrinaire Marxist Georges Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Abu Nidal's desperation — which dates to 1973, when he broke with Fatah, fled to Baghdad and then was condemned to death by Fatah for a conspiracy on the life of Mr. Arafat which ended in a shootout in the Beirut streets — reflects the extremists' conviction that the PLO has gradually prepared itself for key concessions in order to make an Egyptian-pioneered peace with Israel one day.

Abu Nidal is also a threat because — unlike the other rejection front leader, Georges Habash, who is a Communist and a Christian and proponent of revolution throughout the Arab world — he is a member of Fatah, a Moslem and not a revolutionary. Abu Nidal aspires less to change the course one day of the Palestinian struggle than to usurp Mr. Arafat's place soon.

Behind this inter-Palestinian struggle, Iraq is pursuing a similar "extremist" gamble against Syria. The struggle between the two Ba'athist regimes has become more intense as a result of the Lebanese civil war, which frustrated the hopes of Arab radicals of seizing power in a confrontation state with Israel, blocked Iraq's aim of gaining a foothold in Lebanon on Syria's western borders and brought the PLO back into Syria orbit.

Abu Nidal, who belonged to the Palestinian extremists embittered by the PLO's compromise tactics, masterminded terrorist attacks in Syria like the Semiramis Hotel raid in Damascus. The signal for an anti-PLO campaign appears to have been President Anwar Sadat's

trip to Jerusalem. Although Syria and the PLO officially opposed it, most analysts believe Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and Mr. Arafat expect ultimately to benefit from it.

The hidden turmoil in Iraqi politics has also fueled the underground warfare. Iraq's strongman Saddam Hussein apparently faces problems besides his conflict with Syria, problems which are urgent because of the failing health of President Ahmed Bakr, the army man who has protected Mr. Hussein's political flank.

In a familiar pattern in Arab politics, the Iraqi authorities have stepped up propaganda — for instance, the current show trial in Baghdad of Mr. Sadat in absentia as an "Arab traitor" — to coincide with measures to consolidate the regime.

The Iraqi regime's moves to liquidate Iraqi enemies in London — the assassination of a former premier preceded by several unsuccessful assaults on ex-Ba'ath officials — prompted the British authorities to oust Iraqi agents operating under diplomatic cover. One of them turned up in Paris in time to be expelled from France after being involved in the shooting which killed a French police officer.

An important recent development is the apparent disengagement of the Iraqis with the Soviet Union, once their main ally. A group of Iraqi Communists was executed last month — the public confirmation of a rift between the ruling Ba'ath Party and Moscow's local clients. In the convoluted world of underground Arab politics, the friction with Moscow ironically appears to have heated the Palestinian anti-Iraqi campaign because Fatah contains many pro-Soviet supporters who now are ready to take up arms against Baghdad.

## Despite Issue of Peace

## Israeli Inflation Believed Principal Threat to Begin

By Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM, Aug. 3 (WP) — In the 13 months since Prime Minister Menachem Begin's rule, his government has been shaken by ministers voicing their disapproval of policy, mainly in foreign affairs. But the first minister to resign was the minister of commerce and industry, who did so in protest over the government's inflationary spending. The minister, Yigal Hurwitz, an outspoken former farmer and industrialist — who like his cousin, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, was once active in the Labor Party — has since withdrawn his resignation.

A cleverly worded compromise made it possible to settle the crisis, or at least postpone it. Nevertheless, no one has disputed Mr. Hurwitz's charge that the government has failed to harness runaway inflation.

In fact, some critics believe that if the Begin government is forced out of office, it will be over its performance on the economic front.

Nobody expects this to happen overnight. Yet, as many experts see it, the Hurwitz affair of last week may be an early warning for the government to put the economy in order.

Some administration officials believe that the gloomy Saudi view was worked out in conjunction with Mr. Sadat to put additional pressure on the United States for concessions from Israel.

Other officials and several senators argue that Mr. Sadat's hardened position lately, dramatized by his rejection of further direct talks with Israel until Israel agrees to a complete withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands, was produced in part by Saudi pressure to end his initiative.

The Saudis have not been very enthusiastic about Mr. Sadat's go-it-alone approach toward Israel. They were irritated initially by his sudden decision to go to Israel, but later said they would not oppose his efforts if they produced results.

U.S. Still Hopeful

At least publicly, the Carter administration has asserted that, despite Mr. Sadat's rejection of direct talks by the foreign ministers, his initiative was not dead.

Administration spokesmen, in fact, have stressed in recent days that they believe direct Egyptian-Israeli talks were still the best way to achieve a breakthrough in the Middle East negotiations.

Mr. Vance, during his four-day visit to Jerusalem and Alexandria, hopes to learn if there is interest left in continuing the Egyptian-Israeli dialogue.

At the same time Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., in a Senate speech sharply criticized Mr. Sadat for making the American mediating role "unnecessarily difficult and perhaps impossible for the time being."

He said that Mr. Vance should have cancelled his trip to the Middle East and have recalled Mr. Ahterion from the area. But since the decision was taken to go ahead with the Vance mission, "I hope that President Sadat will recognize that if Egypt wants a continuation of United States mediation, President

Begin must also have given in to a Histadrut demand not to raise the price of government services and subsidized food items at least until October. As a result, subsidies on such items as bread, milk, eggs, and public transportation are at record levels. Still, prices continue to rise and the government is faced with the problem of what to do in October, when the current agreement ends.

The present situation may cause Israel's balance-of-payments gap to widen again. As a result of a continuous rise in exports and a much slower rise in imports, Israel was able to reduce its balance-of-payments gap during the last three years from \$4 billion to \$2.5 billion.

If the feared reversal takes place, the Begin government will, ironically, be responsible for increasing Israel's dependence on foreign assistance and thus further limiting its freedom in political decisions.

Mr. Ehrlich also has given in to a Histadrut demand not to raise the price of government services and subsidized food items at least until October. As a result, subsidies on such items as bread, milk, eggs, and public transportation are at record levels. Still, prices continue to rise and the government is faced with the problem of what to do in October, when the current agreement ends.

The present situation may cause Israel's balance-of-payments gap to widen again. As a result of a continuous rise in exports and a much slower rise in imports, Israel was able to reduce its balance-of-payments gap during the last three years from \$4 billion to \$2.5 billion.

If the feared reversal takes place, the Begin government will, ironically, be responsible for increasing Israel's dependence on foreign assistance and thus further limiting its freedom in political decisions.

Mr. Ehrlich also has given in to a Histadrut demand not to raise the price of government services and subsidized food items at least until October. As a result, subsidies on such items as bread, milk, eggs, and public transportation are at record levels. Still, prices continue to rise and the government is faced with the problem of what to do in October, when the current agreement ends.

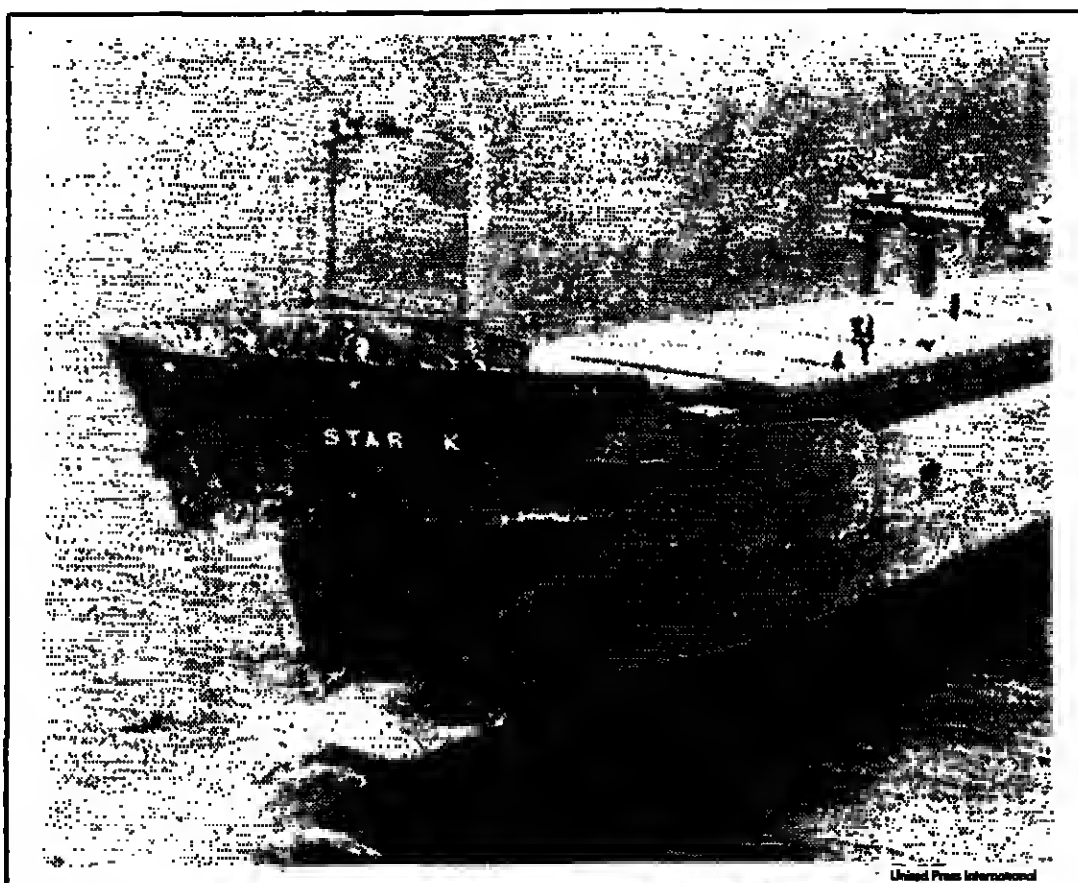
The present situation may cause Israel's balance-of-payments gap to widen again. As a result of a continuous rise in exports and a much slower rise in imports, Israel was able to reduce its balance-of-payments gap during the last three years from \$4 billion to \$2.5 billion.

If the feared reversal takes place, the Begin government will, ironically, be responsible for increasing Israel's dependence on foreign assistance and thus further limiting its freedom in political decisions.

Mr. Ehrlich also has given in to a Histadrut demand not to raise the price of government services and subsidized food items at least until October. As a result, subsidies on such items as bread, milk, eggs, and public transportation are at record levels. Still, prices continue to rise and the government is faced with the problem of what to do in October, when the current agreement ends.

The present situation may cause Israel's balance-of-payments gap to widen again. As a result of a continuous rise in exports and a much slower rise in imports, Israel was able to reduce its balance-of-payments gap during the last three years from \$4 billion to \$2.5 billion.

If the feared reversal takes place, the Begin government will, ironically, be responsible for increasing Israel's dependence on foreign assistance and thus further limiting its freedom in political decisions.



JAWS — The 560-foot Greek-owned bulk carrier, Star K, looks like a sea monster with the lower portion of its bow torn off. The ship was in a collision with the Taiwan Phoenix in the North Pacific. The vessel is being kept aloft with pumps supplied by the U.S. Coast guard and is headed for Portland, Ore. The Star K was originally bound for Japan with a load of pulp.

## Israeli 'Intransigence' Reportedly Cited

## Saudis Said to Call Sadat Bid Failure

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NYT) — Saudi Arabia has informed the United States that it regarded the peace initiative of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt toward Israel as having failed and that it was now necessary to reunite Arab ranks, administration officials said yesterday.

The officials said that Saudi officials told Alfred Ahterion Jr., the special Middle East envoy, last

week that because of Israeli "intransigence," Mr. Sadat's eight-month-old effort to deal directly with Israel had no promise of success.

As a result, the Saudis, who have provided Egypt with about \$1 billion in aid yearly, have undertaken a new effort to organize a meeting of Arab leaders to reconcile the rifts caused by Mr. Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in November.

[Meanwhile, Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia completed his tour of four Arab nations today and said all leaders he talked with agreed on the need for a "unified Arab stand" in talks with Israel, AP reported.]

Prince Fahd's trip was seen as an effort to resolve inter-Arab conflicts embittered by Mr. Sadat's peace initiative last year and to solidify the Arab position on Israel. The trip included a meeting with Mr. Sadat.]

The Saudi position has produced contradictory speculation in Washington in advance of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's latest trip to the Middle East this Saturday for talks with Mr. Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel.

Some administration officials believe that the gloomy Saudi view was worked out in conjunction with Mr. Sadat to put additional pressure on the United States for concessions from Israel.

Other officials and several senators argue that Mr. Sadat's hardened position lately, dramatized by his rejection of further direct talks with Israel until Israel agrees to a complete withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands, was produced in part by Saudi pressure to end his initiative.

The Saudis have not been very enthusiastic about Mr. Sadat's go-it-alone approach toward Israel. They were irritated initially by his sudden decision to go to Israel, but later said they would not oppose his efforts if they produced results.

U.S. Still Hopeful

At least publicly, the Carter administration has asserted that, despite Mr. Sadat's rejection of direct talks by the foreign ministers, his initiative was not dead.

Administration spokesmen, in fact, have stressed in recent days that they believe direct Egyptian-Israeli talks were still the best way to achieve a breakthrough in the Middle East negotiations.

Mr. Vance, during his four-day visit to Jerusalem and Alexandria, hopes to learn if there is interest left in continuing the Egyptian-Israeli dialogue.

At the same time Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., in a Senate speech sharply criticized Mr. Sadat for making the American mediating role "unnecessarily difficult and perhaps impossible for the time being."

He said that Mr. Vance should have cancelled his trip to the Middle East and have recalled Mr. Ahterion from the area. But since the decision was taken to go ahead with the Vance mission, "I hope that President Sadat will recognize that if Egypt wants a continuation of United States mediation, President

Begin must also have given in to a Histadrut demand not to raise the price of government services and subsidized food items at least until October. As a result, subsidies on such items as bread, milk, eggs, and public transportation are at record levels. Still, prices continue to rise and the government is faced with the problem of what to do in October, when the current agreement ends.

The present situation may cause Israel's balance-of-payments gap to widen again. As a result of a continuous rise in exports and a much slower rise in imports, Israel was able to reduce its balance-of-payments gap during the last three years from \$4 billion to \$2.5 billion.

If the feared reversal takes place, the Begin government will, ironically, be responsible for increasing Israel's dependence on foreign assistance and thus further limiting its freedom in political decisions.

Mr. Ehrlich also has given in to a Histadrut demand not to raise the price of government services and subsidized food items at least until October. As a result, subsidies on such items as bread, milk, eggs, and public transportation are at record levels. Still, prices continue to rise and the government is faced with the problem of what to do in October, when the current agreement ends.

The present situation may cause Israel's balance-of-payments gap to widen again. As a result of a continuous rise in exports and a much slower rise in imports, Israel was able to reduce its balance-of-payments gap during the last three years from \$4 billion to \$2.5 billion.

If the feared reversal takes place, the Begin government will, ironically, be responsible for increasing Israel's dependence on foreign assistance and thus further limiting its freedom in political decisions.

Mr. Ehrlich also has given in to a Histadrut demand not to raise the price of government services and subsidized food items at least until October. As a result, subsidies on such items as bread, milk, eggs, and public transportation are at record levels. Still, prices continue to rise and the government is faced with the problem of what to do in October, when the current agreement ends.

The present situation may cause Israel's balance-of-payments gap to widen again. As a result of a continuous rise in exports and a much slower rise in imports, Israel was able to reduce its balance-of-payments gap during the last three years from \$4 billion to \$2.5 billion.

If the feared reversal takes place, the Begin government will, ironically, be responsible for increasing Israel's dependence on foreign assistance and thus further limiting its freedom in political decisions.

Mr. Ehrlich also has given in to a Histadrut demand not to raise the price of government services and subsidized food items at least until October. As a result, subsidies on such items as bread, milk, eggs, and public transportation are at record levels. Still, prices continue to rise and the government is faced with the problem of what to do in October, when the current agreement ends.

The present situation may cause Israel's balance-of-payments gap to widen again. As a result of a continuous rise in exports and a much slower rise in imports, Israel was able to reduce its balance-of-payments gap during the last three years from \$4 billion to \$2.5 billion.

If the feared reversal takes place, the Begin government will, ironically, be responsible for increasing Israel's dependence on foreign assistance and thus further limiting its freedom in political decisions.

Mr. Ehrlich also has given in to a Histadrut demand not to raise the price of government services and subsidized food items at least until October. As a result, subsidies on such items as bread, milk, eggs, and public transportation are at record levels. Still, prices continue to rise and the government is faced with the problem of what to do in October, when the current agreement ends.

The present situation may cause Israel's balance-of-payments gap to widen again. As a result of a continuous rise in exports and a much slower rise in imports, Israel was able to reduce its balance-of-payments gap during the last three years from \$4 billion to \$2.5 billion.

If the feared reversal takes place, the Begin government will, ironically, be responsible for increasing Israel's dependence on foreign assistance and thus further limiting its freedom in political decisions.

## To Get U.S. Passengers Home

## U.K. Lets Airlines Use All Seats

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP) — Britain today gave trans-Atlantic airlines a green light to use all available seats to get stranded U.S. tourists home.

The British Civil Aviation Authority said that it has authorized more charter flights and that the airlines could use their standby quotas for the next three months at any rate they chose to assure that there are no empty seats cross the Atlantic.

"Because of the exceptional circumstances, the authority would not object to airlines filling empty first-class seats with standby passengers," a spokesman said.

In addition Trans International Airlines, the world's largest charter airline, said today that it has received from the British government "emergency authority" to fly back to the United States some of the thousands of U.S. tourists stranded in London while waiting for low-cost standby seats on scheduled carriers.

## Significant Number

The airline said that a significant number of empty seats, perhaps 2,000 or more, will be available on its charter flights leaving London in the next month.

Laker Airways, which has a \$112 Skytrain flight from London to New York, was told that it could put Skytrain passengers in vacant seats reserved for advanced booking charters.

Reduced-fare standby tickets are strictly rationed under international airline regulations.

Thousands who flew to Europe on cheap, standby tickets and planned to return home the same way have had to wait as long as five

days because European governments would not allow the airlines to schedule more planes.

## Industry's Failure

"The industry's failure to get across to would-be passengers the problems of availability in the peak of the season seems to have been a major factor leading to the present difficulties," the British air authority said.

## White House Quickly Relocates Fired Friend of House Speaker

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP) — The White House today announced a \$50,000-a-year job, with duties still to be defined, for Robert Griffin, a distressed friend of House Speaker Thomas O'Neill.

White House spokesman Rex Graman said that Mr. Griffin would become "special assistant" to Robert Strauss, one of President Carter's top advisers. Mr. Griffin was fired from the No. 2 spot in the scandal-ridden General Services Administration last week, after which Rep. O'Neill severed relations with President Carter's chief congressional lobbyist, Frank Moore.

Mr. Graman said that Mr. Griffin, 61, had accumulated "a wealth of experience in the federal government" during his 35 years in the GSA, which administers federal buildings and supplies. He said that Mr. Griffin was an excellent manager.

In response to questions, Mr. Graman was unable to say what in Mr. Griffin's background gave him special competence in international trade negotiations or in fashioning federal anti-inflation policy, the two areas for which Mr. Strauss is responsible.

Mr. Graman conceded that the job did not exist before. He said it was needed because of the "ever-changing responsibilities" of Mr. Strauss. Earlier today, the White House directly and Rep. O'Neill indirectly confirmed that the speaker was refusing to deal with Mr. Moore.

Mr. Griffin, a longtime friend of Rep. O'Neill and his choice to head the GSA, was fired from the second-ranking post in the government housekeeping agency after a series of disagreements with the administrator, Jay Solomon.

## Each Accuses the Other

## China, Vietnam Both Say Shots Fired at Border

TOKYO, Aug. 3 (AP) — China and Vietnam accused each other yesterday of firing warning shots in an incident involving more than 3,000 ethnic Chinese residents of Vietnam waiting at a Vietnamese border village for entry into China.

Neither side reported casualties or mentioned the intensity of the shooting. It was the first officially acknowledged shooting incident on the border between the two Communist neighbors since they began feuding several months ago over ethnic Chinese residents of Vietnam.

There have been rumors of border skirmishes since relations cooled after the Communist takeover of Vietnam.

Peking's Hsinhua news agency accused Vietnam of "engineering" the incident in an effort to expel the "victimized" and "stranded" Chinese. Hanoi Radio said the shooting was caused by the Chinese.

'Shots in the Air'

Hsinhua said the incident occurred near Yu Yi Kuan in China's Kwangsi Province Tuesday evening. It said several thousand Chinese, "driven by Vietnamese public security men firing shots into the air, swarmed toward the border pass."

An hour earlier, Hsinhua said, more than 30 Vietnamese security men and plainclothes officials began taking personal belongings away from the ethnic Chinese.

The Chinese report said some of the Chinese tried to talk with the Vietnamese and then were assaulted. Hsinhua said one Chinese, Wang Hua-chang, was hit so hard that he passed out. Other Vietnamese fired into the air in an attempt to create panic, Hsinhua said.

Early yesterday morning, Vietnamese forces began setting burning down the shelters of the refugees, the agency reported.

Strong Protest

Hsinhua did not mention what happened to the refugees. It said Chinese frontier checkpoint officials went to meet their Vietnamese counterparts and lodged a strong protest with them.

Radio Hanoi said in a broadcast monitored here that some Chinese assaulted Vietnamese border police and that one Vietnamese was hurt.

Most of the Chinese decided they

didn't want to leave Vietnam after all and returned to their homes, Vietnamese broadcast said.

According to Hsinhua, about 180,000 Chinese have left Vietnam this year. It claims they have been expelled.

Justice Forced To Resign in Massachusetts

BOSTON, Aug. 3 (UPI) — Robert Bonin has resigned as head of the Massachusetts Superior Court after becoming the first chief justice in the nearly 300-year history of that state court system to be forced off the bench on charges of judicial misconduct.

Mr. Bonin resigned in the face of almost certain removal from office by the eight-member Governor's Council, which had been scheduled to begin discussion of a proposed calling for his ouster at noon yesterday, two hours after Mr. Bonin's resignation.

Mr. Bonin's troubles began last year, when he was accused of conflict of interest because of his relationship with a Boston insurance firm that was also a former legal client.

His problems were magnified April, when he attended a lecture by author Gore Vidal to raise funds for 24 men awaiting trial in the Superior Court on charges of engaging in homosexual relations with adolescent boys.

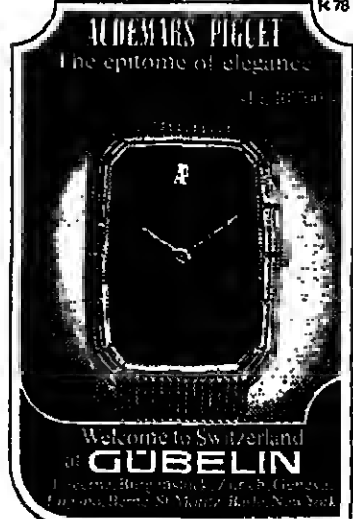
Chiefs' Ex-Head Advises Against Protest Quitting

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP) — Gen. George Brown, who recently retired as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said last night that it would be pointless for a senior ranking military officer to quit in protest a civilian policy.

"I was perfectly prepared to do it," he said at a seminar on the role of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in national policy, "but I had to do myself, 'what good would it do?' would not reverse a decision."

In his first public appearance since retiring, Gen. Brown did not indicate any specific issue on which he might have faced such a decision.

But he implied that he believed the most effective course would be to remain in uniform and try to bring civilian officials around to the military view.





## In Congress Payoffs

## Seoul Allows Questioning Of Former Envoy to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI) — South Korea, in an about-face, will permit the House Select Committee on Ethics to question its former ambassador to Washington in connection with the congressional influence-buying scandal.

Chairman John F. Kennedy, D-Ga., said today. Announcement of the compromise agreement with Seoul followed the departure of Leon Jaworski as chief counsel to the panel, which has been investigating the scandal for more than a year.

Rep. Charles Bennett, D-Fla., said that Mr. Jaworski apparently agreed to "step into the shadows" because he may have offended the South Koreans. Rep. Bennett did not elaborate.

"The government of the Republic of Korea has for the first time given assurances that Kim Dong Jo would supply new and concrete financial information regarding his transactions with members of Congress," Rep. Flynn said. "It is expected that this information will be substantial and will contribute significantly to the progress of current investigations."

## Jaworski Resigns

Mr. Jaworski, the former Watergate prosecutor, formally resigned yesterday from his post as chief of the investigation. He said that he could not continue without Mr. Kim's testimony and implied that at least 10 members of Congress had been implicated in the probe.

Rep. Flynn said that his committee "will submit to the [Korean]

government questions so that it may obtain answers from Mr. Kim which will then be forwarded to this committee."

"This is not all that I would like," Rep. Flynn said, but he implied that there would be more negotiation. "As in the case of Tongson Park, everything was not accomplished in one giant leap."

Rep. Flynn said that the breakthrough in Mr. Kim's possible cooperation was made "as a result of recent initiatives" by the House leadership. Speaker Thomas O'Neill last week said that the State Department was pressing South Korea to cooperate.

"I welcome this new promise of assistance from the government of the Republic of Korea, which provides new evidence of friendship and cooperation between our two countries," Rep. Flynn said.

## Bargain Named

Mr. Kim, who operated out of the Korean Embassy, "undeniably was a foreign agent and every congressman knew or should have known this," Mr. Jaworski said, noting that the Constitution prohibits the acceptance of gifts from foreign agents.

The case was less clear about Mr. Park. Mr. Jaworski said, but, "in my view, Tongson Park was a foreign agent, despite his stubborn denial."

"Proving that recipients of money from him knew that Park was a foreign agent presented real obstacles, some of which involve legal technicalities," he said.

Mr. Park, a millionaire rice merchant and Washington social figure, testified that he paid about \$750,000 to members of Congress, most of whom are no longer in office.

The ethics committee has launched disciplinary action against four current House members for taking cash gifts from Mr. Park and failing to report them.

Mr. Kim, who operated out of the Korean Embassy, "undeniably was a foreign agent and every congressman knew or should have known this," Mr. Jaworski said, noting that the Constitution prohibits the acceptance of gifts from foreign agents.

The case was less clear about Mr. Park. Mr. Jaworski said, but, "in my view, Tongson Park was a foreign agent, despite his stubborn denial."

"Proving that recipients of money from him knew that Park was a foreign agent presented real obstacles, some of which involve legal technicalities," he said.

Mr. Park, a millionaire rice merchant and Washington social figure, testified that he paid about \$750,000 to members of Congress, most of whom are no longer in office.

The ethics committee has launched disciplinary action against four current House members for taking cash gifts from Mr. Park and failing to report them.

Mr. Kim, who operated out of the Korean Embassy, "undeniably was a foreign agent and every congressman knew or should have known this," Mr. Jaworski said, noting that the Constitution prohibits the acceptance of gifts from foreign agents.

The case was less clear about Mr. Park. Mr. Jaworski said, but, "in my view, Tongson Park was a foreign agent, despite his stubborn denial."

"Proving that recipients of money from him knew that Park was a foreign agent presented real obstacles, some of which involve legal technicalities," he said.

Mr. Park, a millionaire rice merchant and Washington social figure, testified that he paid about \$750,000 to members of Congress, most of whom are no longer in office.

The ethics committee has launched disciplinary action against four current House members for taking cash gifts from Mr. Park and failing to report them.

Mr. Kim, who operated out of the Korean Embassy, "undeniably was a foreign agent and every congressman knew or should have known this," Mr. Jaworski said, noting that the Constitution prohibits the acceptance of gifts from foreign agents.

The case was less clear about Mr. Park. Mr. Jaworski said, but, "in my view, Tongson Park was a foreign agent, despite his stubborn denial."

"Proving that recipients of money from him knew that Park was a foreign agent presented real obstacles, some of which involve legal technicalities," he said.

Mr. Park, a millionaire rice merchant and Washington social figure, testified that he paid about \$750,000 to members of Congress, most of whom are no longer in office.

The ethics committee has launched disciplinary action against four current House members for taking cash gifts from Mr. Park and failing to report them.

Mr. Kim, who operated out of the Korean Embassy, "undeniably was a foreign agent and every congressman knew or should have known this," Mr. Jaworski said, noting that the Constitution prohibits the acceptance of gifts from foreign agents.

The case was less clear about Mr. Park. Mr. Jaworski said, but, "in my view, Tongson Park was a foreign agent, despite his stubborn denial."

"Proving that recipients of money from him knew that Park was a foreign agent presented real obstacles, some of which involve legal technicalities," he said.

Mr. Park, a millionaire rice merchant and Washington social figure, testified that he paid about \$750,000 to members of Congress, most of whom are no longer in office.

The ethics committee has launched disciplinary action against four current House members for taking cash gifts from Mr. Park and failing to report them.

Mr. Kim, who operated out of the Korean Embassy, "undeniably was a foreign agent and every congressman knew or should have known this," Mr. Jaworski said, noting that the Constitution prohibits the acceptance of gifts from foreign agents.

The case was less clear about Mr. Park. Mr. Jaworski said, but, "in my view, Tongson Park was a foreign agent, despite his stubborn denial."

"Proving that recipients of money from him knew that Park was a foreign agent presented real obstacles, some of which involve legal technicalities," he said.

Mr. Park, a millionaire rice merchant and Washington social figure, testified that he paid about \$750,000 to members of Congress, most of whom are no longer in office.

The ethics committee has launched disciplinary action against four current House members for taking cash gifts from Mr. Park and failing to report them.

Mr. Kim, who operated out of the Korean Embassy, "undeniably was a foreign agent and every congressman knew or should have known this," Mr. Jaworski said, noting that the Constitution prohibits the acceptance of gifts from foreign agents.

The case was less clear about Mr. Park. Mr. Jaworski said, but, "in my view, Tongson Park was a foreign agent, despite his stubborn denial."

"Proving that recipients of money from him knew that Park was a foreign agent presented real obstacles, some of which involve legal technicalities," he said.



Car dealer in Bandera, Texas, lost about 60 new cars when Medina River overflowed its banks.

## Texas Floods Force Hundreds to Flee

BANDERA, Texas, Aug. 3 (AP) — Flood waters fed by 14 inches of overnight rain gained new strength in the central Texas hill country today, and officials listed death counts ranging from nine to 15. Hundreds fled their homes and damage estimates mounted.

Bill Fackelman of the Kerrville police department said today that reports of deaths and missing persons came in all night. "We've got nine (bodies) out of Bandera, four out of Comfort and two out of Center Point," he said. He added that at least nine persons were missing from Center Point and Comfort.

Helicopters from Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio had been ordered to help evacuate stranded residents from flooded areas.

The waters of the upper Guadalupe River reached new crests today. The Army Corps of Engineers, meanwhile, said that flood waters were expected to pass through the uncontrolled spillway at Canyon Lake for the first time in history tomorrow night, threatening the college towns of Seguin and San Marcos located downstream.

The National Weather Service in San Antonio warned residents of the Guadalupe flood plains to evacuate a 20-mile area. About 200 persons were forced to leave Kerrville and Ingram last night.

The rains, caused by a tropical storm called Amelia, caused rivers to surge from their banks into riverfront communities and campsites early yesterday.

## Informant Told in 1973

## FBI Report Alleges King Murder Payoff

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NYT) — The FBI received a report in March, 1974, that a businessman from Imperial, Mo., was "the individual who made the payoff of James Earl Ray after the killing" of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., according to bureau documents made public yesterday.

The documents, released under the Freedom of Information Act to Harold Weissberg, a private investigator of assassination matters, and The New York Times, included the 1974 report of an informant to his FBI control agent that had been transcribed by the agent.

It was based upon the informant's conversation with Russell Byers, a one-time St. Louis auto-parts dealer who is a witness before the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

Although the document did not specify who Mr. Byers said had made the payoff to Ray, government sources said that he had identified the man as John Kauffmann, a former stockbroker who died in 1974. Mr. Byers last week confirmed to The New York Times that he had told the committee that Kauffmann and a Missouri lawyer had offered him \$50,000 to arrange the assassination of Dr. King, and that he turned the offer down.

Ray Payoff Reported

But the documents released yesterday showed that in 1973, Mr. Byers told an FBI informant that one of these men was the person who paid James Earl Ray after the murder of Dr. King on April 4, 1968. Ray is serving a 99-year sentence in Tennessee for the killing.

The bureau memorandum said: "During the fall of 1973, Byers (the name was misspelled) talked freely about himself and his business, and . . . told a story about visiting a lawyer in St. Louis County, now deceased, not further identified, who had offered to give him a contract to kill Martin Luther King."

The memorandum continued: "He said that also present was a short stout man who walked with a limp. Later, with regard to the actual individual, Byers commented

that this man was actually the individual who made the payoff of James Earl Ray after the killing."

According to the memorandum, "Byers said he had declined to accept this contract. He did remark that this lawyer had Confederate flags and other items about the house that might indicate he was 'a real rebel.' Byers also commented that he had been offered either \$10,000 or \$20,000 to kill King."

Corroboration Not Evident

There is no indication that Mr. Byers presented any corroboration of the charge that Kauffmann paid Ray. The memorandum notes: "Sometime later . . . this individual advised . . . that Byers truly is a very treacherous guy, cautioning him to stay away from him if he wanted to stay out of trouble."

In an interview with a New York Times reporter on July 18, Mr. Byers confirmed that he met with John Sutherland, a patent lawyer from Imperial, Mo., and Kauffmann, a one-time stockbroker, in late 1966 or early 1967 and that they offered him \$50,000 to murder Dr. King. He did not disclose in the interview that he believed that Kauffmann actually paid Ray after the crime.

Both Mr. Sutherland and Kauffmann are dead and their widows have said that they did not believe that their late husbands would have become involved in such a plot. Mr. Byers told this story in 1968 and again in 1973.

The FBI did not investigate the report or even interview Kauffmann about it. Bureau spokesmen have said that the allegation did not receive proper dissemination within the bureau.

Testimony Uncovered

An inquiry by the Times has uncovered court testimony that Kauffmann was smuggling amphetamine powder into the Missouri State Penitentiary, where Ray was serving a robbery sentence, in 1966. According to some accounts of Ray's activities, he was receiving money from the sale of drugs in prison. It is from this penitentiary that Ray escaped a year before Dr. King's death.

Kauffmann was tried and convicted of selling about 100,000 amphetamine capsules to federal agents in 1967.

The House committee is racing to prepare this material as a basis for questions at public hearings scheduled for Aug. 14.

Ray, who is imprisoned at the Tennessee State Penitentiary at Petrus, has been summoned as a witness. For several years he has been seeking a new trial. After pleading guilty to the murder of Dr. King, he claimed that he was misled by his lawyers and that he did not do the shooting. He has said that he took instructions from a mysterious figure whom he can identify only as "Raoul."

Amin Belittles

U.S. Embargo

NAIROBI, Aug. 3 (UPI) — Ugandan President Idi Amin said today that moves by the U.S. Senate to block imports of Ugandan goods would have no effect on his country's economy.

He said that unidentified friendly nations had already offered him help to counter the U.S. moves.

Marshal Amin assailed the U.S. Senate, which last Friday voted 73-1 to block all imports from Uganda because of what it called a "genocidal" campaign against the people of Uganda.

## Crane of Illinois

## Conservative Legislator Enters Presidential Race

By Peter Barnes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (WP) — Lashing out at "confiscatory taxation and excessive regulation," conservative Rep. Philip Crane, R-Ill., yesterday officially entered the 1980 presidential race.

He became the first candidate to announce. He acknowledged that he may have set a record for early entry into a presidential campaign.

"Lacking name recognition, I have to start early," Rep. Crane, 47, said. "As President Carter demonstrated, it's important to break out of the pack early." Mr. Carter entered the 1976 race in December, 1974.

Rep. Crane denied that he was a stalking horse for former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, his political idol, but admitted that "if he were an announced candidate, I would not be making this announcement."

Rep. Crane said, however, that he would not discourage Mr. Reagan or former President Gerald Ford from seeking the Republican nomination. In case of a conservative split, Rep. Crane said he had made a pledge to Mr. Reagan "that I would not permit my candidacy to let a candidate win the nomination who does not represent the 1976 party platform."

"Commitment to Future"

Flanked by his wife and eight children, and standing under a portrait of George Washington, Rep. Crane made his announcement in a crowded Senate meeting room. He called his candidacy "a commitment to our future, a restoration of the American dream to its proper custodian — the American people."

He promised to enter all 36 state primaries and said that he had already begun raising campaign funds.

As chairman of the American Conservative Union and a strong campaigner for conservative causes, Rep. Crane has built solid support in the right wing of the Republican Party.

He helped lead the campaign to rally opposition to the Panama Canal treaties and has urged a tougher stance in arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union. An analysis of 1977 voting records by the National Taxpayers Union showed that Rep. Crane was the most frequent member of the House on economic spending.

Rep. Crane's natural constituency may be split among several candidates, however, with Mr. Reagan and the 1976 vice presidential nominee, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, wooing conservative backers while Illinois Gov. James Thompson divides support from that state.

"Not in Opposition"

"I do not view my candidacy as in opposition to the candidacy of any of my fellow Republicans," Rep. Crane said yesterday. "I've never campaigned against anyone, but only for what I believe in."

Rep. Crane was elected to Congress in 1969 in a special election. He had previously taught at the University of Indiana and Bradley University. In 1964 he was the Illinois director of research for the Goldwater organization. He was chairman of the Illinois Citizens for Reagan Committee in 1976 and also worked for Mr. Reagan in 1968.

In his announcement, Rep. Crane criticized the policies of President Carter. "The greatest presidential weaknesses are in the policy area — there is a failure to lead," he said. Mr. Carter is the proponent of the largest taxing program in history, he said, and although the president "made a commitment to deregulation, we got this monstrous Department of Energy and there's talk of a new department of education."

Rep. Crane also criticized Mr. Carter's foreign policy and defense stands, which he said befuddled even friends of the United States.

## To Let Nephew Live

## Uncle Voluntarily Died On Lifeboat in Pacific

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 3 (UPI) — "It was the bravest thing I ever saw," said Dave Lucas, 18, of Arcata, Calif. "He knew he was going to die."

The words emerged slowly as Mr. Lucas recalled the terrifying end of a dream voyage to the Galapagos Islands that he and his uncle embarked on July 4 in a 40-foot sailboat. They never reached their destination.

Adrift in a lifeboat eight days after their sailboat sank in a hurricane, Mr. Lucas's uncle, William Quinlan, 38, quietly slipped overboard to his death so that his nephew would have enough of the remaining water on board to survive.

Mr. Lucas returned Tuesday to San Diego where the voyage began and was met by his mother and stepfather.

Mr. Lucas, a student at College of the Redwoods, said he and his uncle had only been at sea for a week when they were overwhelmed by a hurricane. "We fought the storm for about two hours before the boat capsized," he said. "We had to swim underwater for 30 minutes to unlatch the lifeboat, which was on the deck. There were sharks all around."

After the storm passed, they found themselves with only 30 ounces of water and 30 ounces of candy. The provisions dwindled as the days passed. On the seventh day, Mr. Quinlan told Mr. Lucas that there was only enough water for one person to last 10 to 14 days. "One person could make it," Mr. Lucas quoted his uncle as saying.

The next day Mr. Quinlan stripped off his clothing and gave them to Mr. Lucas, saying they would keep him warm.

Mr. Lucas said he pleaded, "I'm not going to die alone. We'll die together."

Before Mr. Quinlan left the lifeboat and swam away, he scratched a message to his wife and two small children on a tin can. "I love you," it said. "I'm sorry."

Two days later, Mr. Lucas was picked up by a Panama-bound fishing boat about 900 miles south of San Diego.

Canada Reports

Polio Increase

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, Aug. 3 (AP) — The polio epidemic among religious sects in the Netherlands opposed to vaccination apparently has spread to three Canadian provinces, where three cases have been confirmed and five more are suspected.

Two youths who belong to the Netherlands Reformed Congregation in nearby Norwich have been hospitalized with paralytic polio believed contracted from Dutch visitors, the county health officer said yesterday.

A Job No Government Wants

Mercy Boat Aids Vietnamese Refugees

WASHINGTON (AP) — Some- where in the South China Sea, a converted Navy landing ship is doing a job that no government wants.

It is waiting for fishing boats with Vietnamese refugees. Then its crew may treat a sick child or provide food until it can send the craft on its way — to any place that will let the boat people land. On the mercy ship, they wonder whether the refugees will make it.

"Officially, we couldn't tell them what direction to take, or even point them the right way," explains W. Stanley Mooneyham, president of World Vision International, the humanitarian organization that chartered the landing ship to use as a floating aid center for Vietnamese boat people.

"The neighboring countries barely tolerate our activities because they are unhappy about accepting these refugees," he said. "There seems to be a conspiracy against the boat people. It is ludicrous that human life is held so cheaply."

Carter Orders Rescue

Since the World Vision ship began its \$50,000-a-month mission early last month, President Carter has ordered U.S. flag carriers to pick up distressed Vietnamese refugees. Ship owners are being assured that the United States will take the responsibility for their resettlement. No refugees are known to have been picked up yet.

Mr. Mooneyham said that this was a step toward "changing the inhumanity that since 1975 has encouraged international shipping to pass by Vietnamese refugees without helping them, actions unique in the history of Western civilization."

Much more is needed, he said, "because we know large numbers of refugees are drowning at sea."

Accurate figures on human losses are not available because the boat people set out in secrecy. But reports from survivors suggest that up to 50 percent drown. Some of the 1,800 refugees who arrived recently in Malaysia reported that 200 of their number drowned en route.

Since the end of the Vietnam



Rep. Philip Crane

## Mobile Homes Used

## By U.S. A-Shippers

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Aug. 3 (UPI) — Some motor homes traveling on New Mexico highways are not carrying vacationers.

A few are transporting nuclear shipments guarded by heavily armed men, the Department of Energy has revealed. Nuclear shipments transported to and from Sandia Laboratories and other defense and energy sites are made by motor homes that appear to be carrying vacationing families, the department said.

Mobile Homes Used

By U.S. A-Shippers

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Aug. 3 (UPI) — Some motor homes traveling on New Mexico highways are not carrying vacationers.

A few are transporting nuclear shipments guarded by heavily armed men, the Department of Energy has revealed. Nuclear shipments transported to and from Sandia Laboratories and other defense and energy sites are made by motor homes that appear to be carrying vacationing families, the department said.

Mobile Homes Used

By U.S. A-Shippers

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Aug. 3 (UPI) — Some motor homes traveling on New Mexico highways are not carrying vacationers.

A few are transporting nuclear shipments guarded by heavily armed men, the Department of Energy has revealed. Nuclear shipments transported to and from Sandia Laboratories and other defense and energy sites are made by motor homes that appear to be carrying vacationing families, the department said.

Mobile Homes Used

By U.S. A-Shippers

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Aug. 3 (UPI) — Some motor homes traveling on New Mexico highways are not carrying vacationers.

A few are transporting nuclear shipments guarded by heavily armed men, the Department of Energy has revealed. Nuclear shipments transported to and from Sandia Laboratories and other defense and energy sites are made by motor homes that appear to be carrying vacationing families, the department said.

Mobile Homes Used

By U.S. A-Shippers

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Aug. 3 (UPI) — Some motor homes traveling on New Mexico highways are not carrying vacationers.

A few are transporting nuclear shipments guarded by heavily armed men, the Department of Energy has revealed. Nuclear shipments transported to and from Sandia Laboratories and other defense and energy sites are made by motor homes that appear to be carrying vacationing families, the department said.

Mobile Homes Used

By U.S. A-Shippers

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Aug. 3 (UPI) — Some motor homes traveling on New Mexico highways are not carrying vacationers.

A few are transporting nuclear shipments guarded by heavily armed men, the Department of Energy has revealed. Nuclear shipments transported to and from Sandia Laboratories and other defense and energy sites are made by motor homes that appear to be carrying vacationing families, the department said.

Mobile Homes Used

By U.S. A-Shippers

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Aug. 3 (UPI) — Some motor homes traveling on New Mexico highways are not carrying vacationers.

A few are transporting nuclear shipments guarded by heavily armed men, the Department of Energy has revealed. Nuclear shipments transported to and from Sandia Laboratories and other defense and energy sites are made by motor homes that appear to be carrying vacationing families, the department said.

Mobile Homes Used

By U.S. A-Shippers

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Aug. 3 (UPI) — Some motor homes traveling on New Mexico highways are not carrying vacationers.

A few are transporting nuclear shipments guarded by heavily armed men, the Department of Energy has revealed. Nuclear shipments transported to and from Sandia Laboratories and other defense and energy sites are made by motor homes that appear to be carrying vacationing families, the department said.

Mobile Homes Used

By U.S. A-Shippers

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Aug. 3 (UPI) — Some motor homes traveling on New Mexico highways are not carrying vacationers.

A few are transporting nuclear shipments guarded by heavily armed men, the Department of Energy has revealed. Nuclear shipments transported to and from Sandia Laboratories and other defense and energy sites are made by motor homes that appear to be carrying vacationing families, the department said.

Mobile Homes Used

By U.S. A-Shippers

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Aug. 3 (UPI) — Some motor homes traveling on New Mexico highways are not carrying vacationers.

A few are transporting nuclear shipments guarded by heavily armed men, the Department of Energy has revealed. Nuclear shipments transported to and from Sandia Laboratories and other defense and energy sites are made by motor homes that appear to be carrying vacationing families, the department said.

Mobile Homes Used

By U.S. A-Shippers

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Aug. 3 (UPI) — Some motor homes traveling on New Mexico highways are not carrying vacationers.

A few are transporting nuclear shipments guarded by heavily armed men, the Department of Energy has revealed. Nuclear shipments transported to and from Sandia Laboratories and other defense and energy sites are made by motor homes that appear to be carrying vacationing families, the department said.

Mobile Homes Used

By U.S. A-Shippers

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Aug. 3 (UPI) — Some



## Lebanon's Phantom Army

It is no great exaggeration to say that all that remains of Lebanon is a would-be president, a would-be cabinet and a would-be army of 650 men.

The would-be government has now sent the would-be army south to the region bordering on Israel to assert, if that is the word, a sovereign presence. It can do so not by the strength of its arms but only with the diplomatic consent of Syria and Israel. The question for them and other interested governments, like our own, is whether this banner is worth raising.

Lebanon has been occupied, though hardly pacified, for two years. Since its real army disintegrated in the bloody civil war of 1975-76, President Elias Sarkis has been forced to maneuver in the narrow spaces left him by a virtually permanent force of Syrians, a visiting and perpetually threatening force of Israelis and assorted groups of armed domestic rivals. Weak against them all, his government has been weakest in the south, near Israel, where any upset of the delicate balance of forces could precipitate a regional conflict.

The threat of Israeli intervention kept the Syrians out of the area, leaving a no-man's land in which private Palestinian and Christian armies held sway. After the Israeli invasion of the region last spring, Palestinian activities were brought under some control. But when the Israelis withdrew in favor of a United Nations force, they made certain that Christians would be left in charge of the border enclaves.

And it is in those enclaves that troops loyal to Sarkis and Premier Selim al-Hoss are currently trying to proclaim a Lebanese national authority. The Israelis should let them. Israel's refusal to let Syrian forces into the border region is understandable.

The Israelis intend first to thwart any operations there by Palestinian guerrillas. They also hope to avoid any permanent toe-to-toe

confrontation along the border with Syrian troops. But their own occupation of the region proved that they lack the means to find a permanent solution to serve these objectives.

The last thing Israel needs is more occupied Arab territory. And the Christian militias will not serve its long-term purposes; although tactically aligned with Israel, their main concern is with Lebanese politics. In the present institutional void, they operate beyond the control of any government. So Israel ought to facilitate the return of a truly Lebanese force, even a military phantom.

The resurrection of a sovereign Lebanon, with which Israel lived in harmony until 1975, should be compatible with Israeli security requirements. A Lebanese military presence in the south should also be more acceptable to Lebanese Moslems and to Syria than any conceivable alternative. And presumably the symbolic restoration of Lebanese authority in one sector will add to the prestige of President Sarkis and his Beirut government and allow them to begin rebuilding their authority elsewhere. That is a lot of sovereign freight for a battalion of soldiers to carry, but the diplomatic constellations might just be favorable to the effort.

Despite all of Lebanon's suffering, some of the armed extremists, both Christian and Moslem, still dream of a decisive victory. They hope to goad either the Syrians or the Israelis into conflict against their rivals, and they may well succeed. But many Lebanese would prefer to begin working together again and that will be possible only through the restoration of a credible national regime.

The president, a moderate Christian, and the premier, a moderate Moslem, just might become a nucleus for such cooperation if they can rebuild an army. They should be given the chance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Nicaraguan Question

It is very well to argue, as some State Department human-rights advocates evidently did, that President Carter risked undercutting the cause by writing a personal letter to Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza last month patting him on the back for certain human-rights improvements. Steering another country's social and political change is tricky, and there's room to debate tactical details.

We note with dismay, however, that word of the letter leaked. The purpose of the leak could not have been to influence the letter, already sent, but apparently just to embarrass the president. A newspaper can hardly bite the hand that feeds it. The leak suggests, nonetheless, this administration's inability, in dealing with its own people, to summon up the loyalty or to enforce the discipline that would let it govern with reasonable efficiency. A president should be able to send a personal letter without worrying that those he consults in preparing it will blab.

But we have a further complaint, on the substance of U.S. policy. The letter and the leak are premised on a view of Nicaragua that may be fundamentally wrong: that what the United States is dealing with in Nicaragua is a human-rights problem. That is the framework in which U.S. policy toward that small and dependent country has come to be

taken as symbolic of whether the administration is "serious" about human rights.

But what the United States is really dealing with in Nicaragua, or so we increasingly suspect, is a revolution. It is comforting to think that the aging dictator Somoza will somehow fade away and be replaced in the scheduled 1981 elections by moderate democrats friendly to the United States. Such is the polarization and violence now building, however, that President Somoza may be forced out in an explosion well before 1981 and replaced not by centrist democrats but by elements beholden to the guerrillas of the Sandinista National Liberation Front. A "second Cuba" in Central America? It is not out of the question.

For Mr. Carter to write Gen. Somoza as though the question were how to manage a process of gradual and peaceable change seems beside the point. He would do better to figure that the immediate of a major upheaval requires an urgent diplomatic initiative, one meant to help bring representative popular government to Nicaragua before that possibility is preempted by escalating violence. An argument over U.S. policy toward Nicaragua is essential, but it ought to be on the right question.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other U.S. Opinion

### New Biology: Boon or Bane?

The birth in England of a normal, healthy baby girl conceived in a laboratory but brought to term in the body of the mother represents a major scientific achievement. The birth of the baby raises new hope for couples who have been denied parenthood through some physical incapacity of the wife. It also raises a variety of religious and moral questions, which theologians and scientists are already debating.

Apart from the theological objections, other questions have been raised involving legal and ethical issues. Usually several embryos are involved in the new technique; what happens to those not used, are they merely "washed down the sink?" And what about resort to the technique by unmarried couples or by proxy mothers? The implications which the new technique holds for legal

as well as moral controversy are manifold.

On balance, the new scientific breakthrough will be judged as other scientific discoveries and technological accomplishments are judged, upon the basis of how they are used. Nuclear fission has made possible the destructive power of the hydrogen bomb as well as the many peaceful uses of the atom. Airplanes which can wreck cities and destroy lives also perform missions of mercy. Fire, which warms our bodies and cooks our food, can injure and kill when out of control.

In short, the new technique of artificial conception and embryo implantation offer the prospect of enhancing human happiness and improving the quality of life. It also opens the door to grave unhappiness if its power is abused. Whether the new technique is to be boon or bane depends upon how it is used.

—From the Meriden (Conn.) Record.

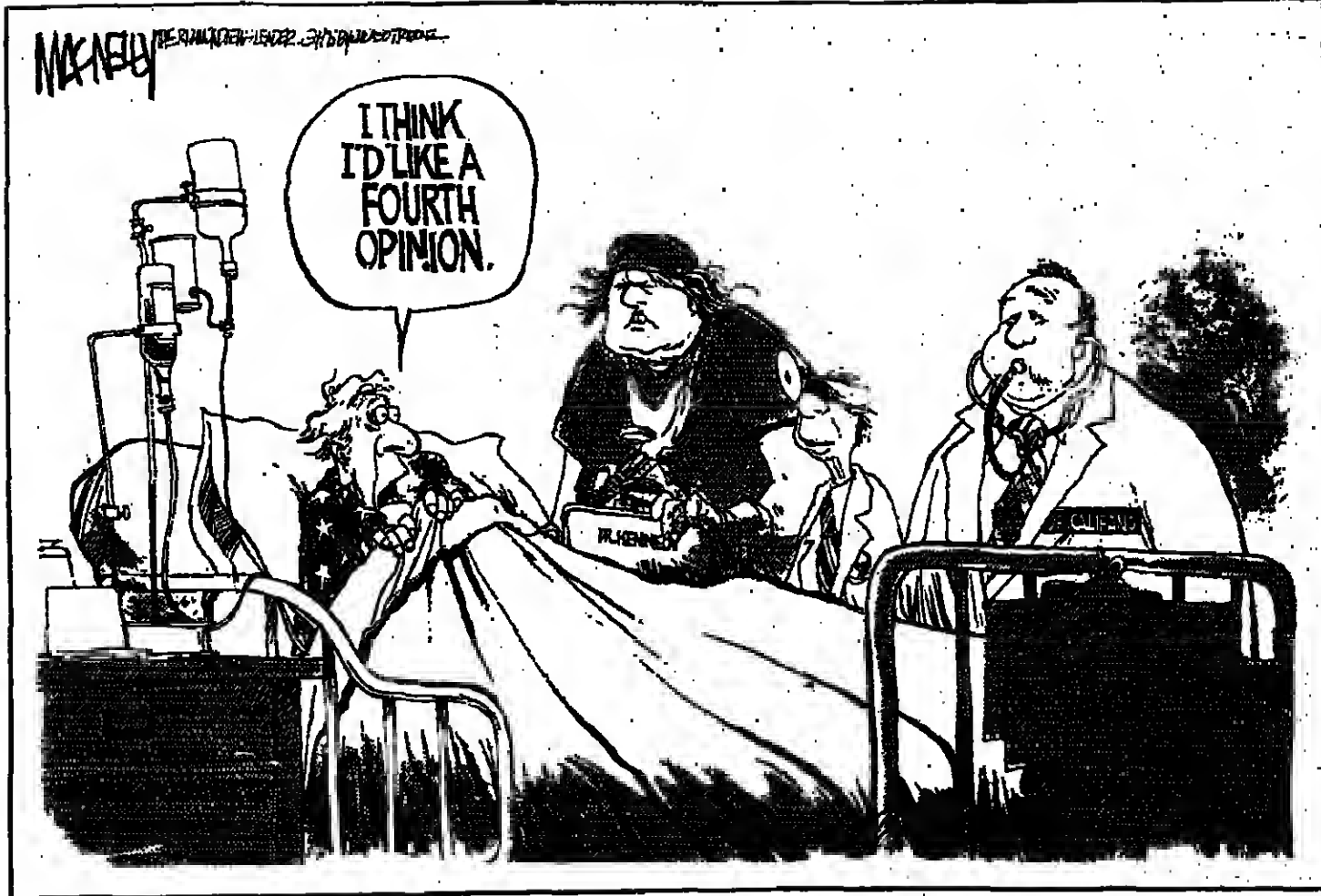
## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
August 4, 1903

NEW YORK — "Calamity Jane" is dead. The famed female scout, cowgirl and gunslinger, who inspired Brete Hart's "The Luck of Roaring Camp," died last week in Terry, S.D. "Calamity," whose real name was Martha Burke, was an orphan at the age of 15, and, finding only the company of soldiers and Indians, became a frontier scout to adopt to their ways. She donned male attire when she first rode out with Gen. Custer against the Sioux, earned her nickname in another Indian raid.

Fifty Years Ago  
August 4, 1928

PARIS — A new era in transatlantic mail delivery will start on Aug. 8 when a catapult-assisted airplane is launched from the decks of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique liner Ile de France as it is nearing the North American coast. The plane, loaded with bags of letters and parcels addressed to destinations in the United States and Canada, will fly ahead of the ship to land with a considerable lead over the sea-borne freight.



## Pushing Democracy on Bolivia

By Charles A. Krause

LA PAZ — There is a growing resentment here, among both government supporters and opposition party leaders alike, about the way the Carter administration has attempted to impose its idea of human rights and political liberty on this impoverished, landlocked country in the heart of South America.

Bolivia may seem like a two-bit country that the United States can mold in its image. But the Bolivians, understandably, don't see themselves that way. They did not ask to be the administration's prime example of how a military government could hold clean, honest and fair elections and then transform itself into a democratic jewel surrounded by a sea of countries run by military juntas. They did not ask to be Exhibit A in a Carter campaign to change all those military dictatorships into pristine copies of the United States and Western Europe.

All Bolivia decided to do was hold an election earlier this month. It never said it was going to be a fair and honest contest. All it said was that it planned to hold an election just like the others that have been held in recent Bolivian history: probably flawed, probably rigged to help the candidate of those already in power, probably no better than the elections that used to be held in Chicago during Mayor Richard J. Daley's heyday.

### Opportunity

But U.S. diplomats here and State Department human-rights advocates back in Washington decided that Bolivia provided a golden opportunity to demonstrate that the administration's human-rights policy could succeed. To encourage the process in Bolivia, the United States promised increased aid to a democratically elected government and praised to the heavens the old military government of Gen. Hugo Banzer, which called for the elections that were held on July 9. Not so long ago, had Bolivia decided to have an election, the White House would have sent the CIA in to make sure that the right candidate won. To its credit, the Carter administration did no such thing. It simply said that it wanted the election to be clean.

But when the military decided to ensure that its candidate, Juan Pereda Asbun, won the contest, U.S. diplomats swung into action. They cajoled and threatened and promised all kinds of things if only the obvious fraud that was under way in the Pereda's behalf was stopped before the final election results were announced.

The United States was once again involved in the domestic affairs of one of its client countries. While the motives were certainly more noble, the end result was the same: The great power to the north was trying to influence the way Bolivians take care of choosing their presidents.

### Out the Window

Clearly, the whole thing backfired. Instead of persuading Pereda to clean up the act before it was too late, the Bolivian Air Force began an insurrection that Pereda decided he had better be leading. To the great dismay of the United States, Pereda overthrew Banzer and took power for himself. The hope for new election results went out the window.

The Carter administration now is considering how it should respond. An aid cutoff is under consideration while the human-rights groups back in Washington are demanding that Ambassador Paul H. Boeckler be recalled. All of this is designed to show Bolivia that it can't get away with thwarting the administration's grand plan. Bolivia is going to have democracy whether it wants to or not.

The most difficult thing to explain is that two of Bolivia's three major opposition parties are willing to live with Pereda as president. The two political parties are satisfied that Pereda will eventually call elections, probably in 1980, which will give them enough time to reorganize. They know they lost the July election even if Pereda got more votes than he should have because of fraud.

The third political coalition of any importance, led by Hernan Siles Zuzo, is the only one still demanding that Pereda be thrown out

of office and that new elections be held immediately. Siles, though, of all people, has little to complain about: When he was president of Bolivia between 1956 and 1960, he was a master of rigging elections and reportedly jailed many of his political opponents besides.

It seems strange that the United States is now following a policy of protecting Siles' rights, especially when everyone else is ready to accept the Pereda government and work with it as long as it doesn't begin real repression. The fact that Siles is the head of a coalition that includes the Communist Party of Bolivia makes the administration's outrage even less understandable.

There is no doubt that the United States has the power to wreck the Bolivian economy if it wants to.

By cutting off aid, by selling tin and thus lowering the world price for Bolivia's most important export and by undercutting Bolivia's access to international loans and credits, the administration can certainly make things difficult for the Pereda government.

But what the opposition parties — other than Siles' coalition — fear is that the end result of economic retaliation by the United States will not be another election but rather a truly rightist — and repressive — military regime that will clamp a lid on all political activity.

### Tried and True

That, of course, may be what Siles has in mind by continuing to insist that the opposition organize a general strike and popular uprisings against Pereda. It is a tried and

true Communist tactic: exploiting the contradictions, seeking rightist dictatorships to enhance the climate for leftist revolutions.

It would be interesting to see how the Carter administration would respond to a really leftist government in South America. But it would probably be better off not to see. Instead of cutting off all aid to Bolivia, the administration ought to lop off a few million as a gesture and then get on with the real business at hand: helping Bolivia solve its desperate economic problems so that it might one day be in a position to enjoy the luxury that is democracy.

Charles A. Krause is the South American correspondent of The Washington Post.

## No Laughing Matter

By William Safire

SAN FRANCISCO — At the Bohemian Grove, where 2,000 of the nation's business and opinion leaders gather each year to think deep thoughts and commune with nature, an incident occurred recently that reflects the dissembler of the times.

The public address system blared out the highlights of that day's activities. The guests assembled at lakeside took note of the recreational and social opportunities, and then heard the announcer say, "This afternoon, the national security adviser to the president, Zbigniew Brzezinski, will explain the Carter administration's foreign policy."

A few people snickered. Others joined in, at the thought of anyone being able to explain that foreign policy. Before long, the lake was echoing with a roar of laughter from the multitude of our establishment's elite, laughing at the notion that President Carter had a foreign policy, and laughing at their own reaction to this ridiculous presumption. Old-timers could not remember that ever happening before.

### Smaller Than Life

Normally, laughter at a president is a healthy sign of democratic irreverence. "To err is human," cracked Martha Taft; "this would never have happened if Eisenhower were alive," they said when Eisenhower was alive; "Caroline is a nice kid, but she shouldn't let her plan any more Cuban invasions" was a glib directed at Kennedy. Johnson and Nixon offered great material to satirists, and comedian Chevy Chase stumbled to fame with Gerry Ford.

Until recently, this was the sort of cutting-down-to-size joking directed at Carter, in which this writer has participated with savage glee. The most popular platter in the political delicatessen is cruel cuts; for example, since the episode

involving drug adviser Peter Bourne, it has become impossible to attribute any serious views to "a high government official."

But Jimmy Carter is becoming smaller than life. The laughter once rooted in traditional defiance of authority seems now to be based on pervasive contempt. A tremor of nervousness can be detected in the customary scoffing, as if the nation is laughing bitterly at itself for marrying a winsome stranger who turns out to be a ne'er-do-well.

Such laughter feeds on itself, as at the lakeside; the derision-distorted image of the president takes on the reality of most people's perception. We are then "led" by a cartoon; the character becomes the caricature.

### Attacks

In previous presidencies, such attacks have stimulated a defense. But there seem to be no Carter diaphanous, no core of support that will support him through a slump. The Detroit Free Press headlined a letter from a reader with praise so faint as to be damning: "President Carter Is Doing the Best He Can." That sums up Carter's most unsupportive support.

The momentum of decision, unimpeded by the braking effect of a diaphanous chorus is leading to the crumbling of a presidency. Carter is neither being "broken" nor "bounced out"; he is being dissolved in our contemptuous laughter, made more error-prone than ever because he has gained a reputation for incompetence.

This is dangerous, because such weakness in a president can be exploited by an expansionist superpower or a runaway Congress. He is likely to overreact arrogantly to provocation in order to assert his power.

Before this snowball snowballs, it may be helpful to point out when Carter is doing something right.

## Letters

### Bijoux of Eminence

I do not share William Manchester's belief that excellence is being denounced, nor his fear that it will "inevitably" become scarier (LHT, July 24). If the "bijoux of eminence" are vanishing" as he protests, it is because they are plastic. My Phi Beta Kappa key sits in a drawer and is not worn for the simple reason that in the end it really means very little. Surely "The Best and The Brightest," and the whole Vietnam experience, must warn us that academic success, even brilliance, may have nothing in common with humanity.

What is disappearing, I hope, is special privilege, the very conception that there are those above us and those beneath us. The important qualities of human beings are not pinned to their chests, nor manifested by their garments. They are the intangible qualities of warmth, kindness, compassion, and the like; qualities which are not limited to any class, generation, or sex.

Where Mr. Manchester sees the leveling of U.S. society, I see its maturation. For what may be happening is that we are looking be-

yond the plastic bijoux of our society, and asking "what are people really like?"

It is unfortunate that Mr. Manchester finds this so alarming.

GERALD N. ROSENBERG,  
Oxford, England.

William Manchester's mean about the decline of elitism misses an important point. He seems unhappy because the "brilliant" Douglas MacArthur wasn't revered and because "gifted" children no longer get special attention.

Hasn't Mr. Manchester received one of history's most important messages: A few "important" people cannot be trusted to run other people's lives.

"Gifted children," when told they are gifted, grow into insufferable nuisances. It's called "leadership." Power always corrupts and must always be treated with firm denial. I shudder to think what it would be like if MacArthur had been widely revered.

WILLIAM REIMBOLD,  
London.

## Can a Fatty Be Elected President?

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — Writing from Boston in the British weekly New Scientist, a visiting journalist, Colin Tudge, recently expressed astonishment at "the sheer bulk of so many Americans" who, he said, "have passed through mere roundness into a kind of blockiness, as if the Almighty figured that if he squared off the curves, he could fit more people in." Noting that "fat, pounds and pounds of it, flops like porridge and the trouser legs," Tudge on page added that "whole families of supendous fatties jostle into restaurants, like barrels on a truck [and] dwarf the tiny tables. The Americans are fat the way the bushmen are thin."

Picking up where that de Tocqueville of adiposity leaves off, it is clear that he was gazing upon the ordinary citizenry rather than the rulers of our society, for, if any single factor signals who's on top and who's on bottom in this country, it is that power and physical lumpiness are inversely related. Or, to put the matter succinctly: No fat man can be elected president of the United States. In this we have what is perhaps our last permissible bigotry, irrational as it may be, given the fact the political talent is evenly distributed among the slim and the plump.

### Not Since Taft

The principle extends down from the pinnacle of politics. Thus, outside of opera and wrestling, there is little obesity in the high-visibility professions in the United States. We haven't had a fat president since William Howard Taft's 300 or so pounds occupied the White House; nor, with an exception here and there, do we find much chub in the Congress or in the upper ranks of major corporations. The public has been conditioned not to expect leadership from anyone with buttocks too bountiful. Is it because excess bulk suggests an inability to exercise self-denial? Perhaps. But apart from matters of poundage, we don't demand that our leaders demonstrate asceticism in other aspects of life.

Ours is a culture that, under dubious standards of health and beauty, has defied thinness to the point where impressionable youngsters sometimes die in quest of it, while their elders try to subsist on supposedly thinning chemical mixes that can be lethal. Perhaps the one basic agreement in this highly contentious society is that thin is better. The clothiers proclaim the ultimate in egalitarianism: "One size fits all." But no one's fooled by that. Following the generally unimpaired departures of Bert Lasso and Bella Abzug, there are very few portly people left in public office, though any sidewalk survey quickly establishes that there are many of them in the general population.

The cult of leanness, however, exists in a country that excels all others in promoting caloric ingestion. "All you can eat," which can be a gastrointestinal disaster, is an undisguised invitation to gluttony that is sweeping the restaurant business. The booming quick-food industry thrives on "Whoppers" and "Big Macs." Thanksgiving, the one national holiday taken seriously by Americans of virtually every political, ethnic and religious flavor, is routinely associated with overindulgence. And if the purchase of \$100,000-a-minute TV advertising time is any clue to the turmoil in U.S. stomachs, dietary intemperance is a runaway epidemic.

### Joggers

The joggers and calorie counters get all the attention, but as national surveys of calorie intake and poundage clearly show, it's the trenchermen who predominate in the rank and file of the U.S. people. Thus, the National Center for Health Statistics recently reported that in the decade since 1962, the average adult male in this country put on six pounds, while average heights remained essentially the same. The peculiarities of mass statistics ensure that, in many individual instances, that national average adds up to considerably more than six pounds. The result is that, at last, a clear-cut class distinction is emerging in the United States, as we trend toward becoming a nation of tubbies, led in government and elsewhere, by zealous weightwatchers.

No chief executive or electorate today would take up Julius Caesar's cry:

Let me have men about me that are fat;  
Sleek-headed men and such as snore.  
They'll give their heads to the blow,  
Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look;  
He thinks too much; such men are dangerous.



## Obituaries

Totie Fields, Comedian,  
Joked at Own Maladies

LAS VEGAS, Aug. 3 (UPI) — Totie Fields, 48, who made jokes about her weight and health problems, died yesterday.

In less than three years, she had undergone the amputation of her left leg because of phlebitis, her right breast due to cancer, two heart attacks and eye surgery because of diabetes.

Originally, many of her jokes were about being fat. She was only 4 feet 10 inches tall and weighed 190 pounds. When her leg was amputated and she lost 70 pounds, she joked fun at that.

As her health progressively deteriorated, she insisted on returning to the stage as soon as possible after every setback.

After her leg was amputated above the knee in April, 1976, she joked that at least no one could say she "didn't have a leg to stand on."

"I had to use jokes about my missing leg," she said. "It's like when I was fat. You tell the audience you're fat. You know it and they know it, so it becomes a joke. Well, the same thing with the artificial leg. It's what life is, unfortunately, and you laugh about it."

Despite her early death, she had achieved what she once said were her life's goals — "The things I wanted in life were a home, children and to be in show business and I wanted them in that order."

## Elmer Bobst

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (UPI) — Elmer Bobst, 93, a New York University trustee and former president of the Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., died yesterday at the university's medical center in Manhattan.

After Mr. Bobst became a registered pharmacist, he served for 38 years in various capacities with a number of pharmaceutical firms. In 1945, he became president of Warner-Lambert, later serving as board chairman until he resigned in 1967 to become an honorary director.

## Karl Czernetz

VIENNA, Aug. 3 (Reuters) — Karl Czernetz, 69, the former president of the parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe, died here today.

Amnesty Bill Passed  
By Senate in Italy

ROME, Aug. 3 (Reuters) — A bill granting an amnesty to persons jailed for minor crimes cleared its last parliamentary hurdle when it was passed by the Senate today.

About 9,000 convicts are expected to be released from prison under the amnesty, which should become law by the weekend.

## Unpredictable Tigers

"It's an extraordinary exercise," a Western diplomat said. "Right now Numeiri is the ringmaster in a circus. The tigers around him are all trained, but basically they're still unpredictable and potentially dangerous."

Diplomatic sources say that all 1,200 of the country's political prisoners have been freed in the last year, including the last 29 Communists on May 29. Hundreds of exiles have returned. Many of these former enemies entered the People's Assembly to elections in February.

Although Gen. Numeiri remains a dictator with absolute powers, political analysts believe that the opposition now comprises about 40 percent of the Assembly.

Former dissidents have won 20 to 30 seats in the 450-member central committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union, the country's only legal party. And the man who led the Anya Nya guerrillas of the south during a 17-year war against the Khartoum government, Gen. Joseph Lagu, is now the elected president of the Southern Regional Executive Council.

## Fragmented Opposition

Gen. Numeiri's longtime supporters, who suddenly find themselves competing for jobs, influence and political offices, complain that the unity drive has moved too fast, and they ask what the rewards of loyalty are.

Some Arab northerners remain resentful of the favors and regional autonomy bestowed on the black and Christian south in Gen. Numeiri's effort to heal the wounds of the civil war.

Gen. Numeiri's preference for reconciliation is both pragmatic and idealistic. He had long been eager to legitimize his government, and observers believe that he feels more secure with his opponents at home where he can watch them.

## Awards Earned

In 1935 Mr. Pinter was hailed as one of the best coal miners of the Don Basin, was awarded an Order of the Red Banner of Labor and received an unheard-of luxury prize: a personal automobile.

For the last 10 years Mr. Pinter was retired and lived on his state pension, surfacing only occasionally in a propaganda role.

Last year Yass had Mr. Pinter announce that the Lidiyevka mine shipped out 84 trainloads of coal in the first six months of production.

"As many trainloads as my age," Mr. Pinter was quoted as saying. "This is a gift for the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution and I feel this is also a gift for me."

At the Lidiyevka mine pit there is a miners' museum with its own hall of heroes. A special stand is devoted to John Ivan Pinter, the U.S. volunteer who shoveled a lot of Soviet coal in the name of idealism.

## Wreck Found Off Wight

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuters) — Amateur divers found what they believe to be the wreck of a World War I German submarine off the coast of the Isle of Wight. The U-boat was believed to have been sunk in 1917.

## Paralysis Cases

TOKYO, Aug. 3 (UPI) — A Tokyo court today held the state and three drug manufacturers responsible for paralysis disorders suffered by 133 plaintiffs who took an over-the-counter drug called Quinofom.

The three-judge district court ordered the defendants to pay \$11.3 million to victims, who have a disease known here as smon.

## Win Drug Suit

Mr. Obenshain was opposing Democrat Andrew Miller, a former state attorney general, in the Nov. 7 election for the Senate seat being vacated by retiring Republican Sen. William Scott.

## Deaths

Two others aboard the twin-engine Piper Seneca also were killed when the aircraft crashed and burst into flames yesterday near the Chesterfield County airport.

Mr. Obenshain, former co-chairman of the Republican National Committee and state Republican chairman, was returning home from a campaign appearance in northwestern Virginia. With him were the pilot and a flight instructor.

Mr. Obenshain was opposing Democrat Andrew Miller, a former state attorney general, in the Nov. 7 election for the Senate seat being vacated by retiring Republican Sen. William Scott.

## Deaths

SABRACH, Dima, nee TAMARI, dearly beloved wife of Hani Sabach and mother of Sara, Shosh and Samir, departed this life peacefully and suddenly in London on Saturday, July 29.

## Funeral

Funeral in BEIRUT, July 31.



TEN GOOD REASONS TO WATCH YOUR SPEED — These 10 Pennsylvania state troopers equipped with hand-held radar will be cracking down on those who exceed the 55-mph limit on the Pennsylvania Turnpike. The Turnpike Commission recently announced the launching of a safety campaign following a 12-percent climb in accidents on the superhighway.

## Numeiri Tries Rare Reconciliation

## Impoverished Sudan Banks on Unity

By David Lamb

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, (Aug. 3) — On Thursday President Gaafar Numeiri plays polo with a man who has devoted a good deal of time to planning his assassination. The president shouts encouragement every time his elegantly attired former adversary makes a skillful shot.

Sadiq al Mahdi, 41, formerly prime minister and head of a group of fanatical Moslem warriors, was condemned to death for plotting the overthrow of the Numeiri government — and the death of Gen. Numeiri — in 1975 and again in 1976.

A year ago Mr. Sadiq ended his exile in London and returned home at Gen. Numeiri's request to work toward building a united Sudan in a reconciliation program that has little precedent in Africa.

While other African leaders are usually content to let their opponents remain in exile or in prison, Gen. Numeiri — who came to power with Communist help in 1969 but is now pro-Western — has decreed a general amnesty, thrown open the prison doors and invited his enemies to return from abroad.

## Unpredictable Tigers

"It's an extraordinary exercise," a Western diplomat said. "Right now Numeiri is the ringmaster in a circus. The tigers around him are all trained, but basically they're still unpredictable and potentially dangerous."

Diplomatic sources say that all 1,200 of the country's political prisoners have been freed in the last year, including the last 29 Communists on May 29. Hundreds of exiles have returned. Many of these former enemies entered the People's Assembly to elections in February.

Although Gen. Numeiri remains a dictator with absolute powers, political analysts believe that the opposition now comprises about 40 percent of the Assembly.

Former dissidents have won 20 to 30 seats in the 450-member central committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union, the country's only legal party. And the man who led the Anya Nya guerrillas of the south during a 17-year war against the Khartoum government, Gen. Joseph Lagu, is now the elected president of the Southern Regional Executive Council.

## Fragmented Opposition

Gen. Numeiri's longtime supporters, who suddenly find themselves competing for jobs, influence and political offices, complain that the unity drive has moved too fast, and they ask what the rewards of loyalty are.

Some Arab northerners remain resentful of the favors and regional autonomy bestowed on the black and Christian south in Gen. Numeiri's effort to heal the wounds of the civil war.

Gen. Numeiri's preference for reconciliation is both pragmatic and idealistic. He had long been eager to legitimize his government, and observers believe that he feels more secure with his opponents at home where he can watch them.

## Awards Earned

In 1935 Mr. Pinter was hailed as one of the best coal miners of the Don Basin, was awarded an Order of the Red Banner of Labor and received an unheard-of luxury prize: a personal automobile.

For the last 10 years Mr. Pinter was retired and lived on his state pension, surfacing only occasionally in a propaganda role.

Last year Yass had Mr. Pinter announce that the Lidiyevka mine shipped out 84 trainloads of coal in the first six months of production.

"As many trainloads as my age," Mr. Pinter was quoted as saying. "This is a gift for the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution and I feel this is also a gift for me."

At the Lidiyevka mine pit there is a miners' museum with its own hall of heroes. A special stand is devoted to John Ivan Pinter, the U.S. volunteer who shoveled a lot of Soviet coal in the name of idealism.

## Wreck Found Off Wight

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuters) — Amateur divers found what they believe to be the wreck of a World War I German submarine off the coast of the Isle of Wight. The U-boat was believed to have been sunk in 1917.

## Paralysis Cases

TOKYO, Aug. 3 (UPI) — A Tokyo court today held the state and three drug manufacturers responsible for paralysis disorders suffered by 133 plaintiffs who took an over-the-counter drug called Quinofom.

The three-judge district court ordered the defendants to pay \$11.3 million to victims, who have a disease known here as smon.

## Win Drug Suit

Mr. Obenshain was opposing Democrat Andrew Miller, a former state attorney general, in the Nov. 7 election for the Senate seat being vacated by retiring Republican Sen. William Scott.

## Deaths

Two others aboard the twin-engine Piper Seneca also were killed when the aircraft crashed and burst into flames yesterday near the Chesterfield County airport.

Mr. Obenshain, former co-chairman of the Republican National Committee and state Republican chairman, was returning home from a campaign appearance in northwestern Virginia. With him were the pilot and a flight instructor.

## Deaths

SABRACH, Dima, nee TAMARI, dearly beloved wife of Hani Sabach and mother of Sara, Shosh and Samir, departed this life peacefully and suddenly in London on Saturday, July 29.

## Funeral

Funeral in BEIRUT, July 31.

## In Southern Philippines

Moro Flare-Up Reported  
Pending New Peace Talks

MANILA, Aug. 3 (NYT) — Moslem rebels are said to have forayed into three new areas in the southern Philippines in the last month, apparently trying to improve their bargaining position before a new round of talks with the government.

Manila indicated recently that it would resume talks with the Moro National Liberation Front once the composition of its leadership had been clarified.

Islamic nations in Asia and the Middle East have been pressing for new peace talks. Peace formulas worked out in 1975 and last year failed to win over a hard core of the rebel movement.

The conflict, rooted in grievances of the Moslem minority on the island of Mindanao, has gone on for six years. Casualties are estimated at 50,000, half of them civilians.

chief of the Maguindanao rebel community, decided to challenge the leadership of Nur Misuari, who has been chairman of the Moro front since 1972. Mr. Misuari obtained the backing of Egypt against Mr. Misuari, who has Libyan support.

Another leader, Abul Kair Alonto of the Maranao tribe, also broke with Mr. Misuari, entering into a peace pact with Manila early this year. The insurgency showed signs of breaking up along ethnic lines.

Informal sources said here recently that the secretary general of the Islamic nations' committee, Amaduo Karim Gaye, had heard the factions' arguments on the leadership issue and decided that Mr. Misuari should stay in charge.

Seaboard Raiders  
Twenty persons died in clashes in the last month in Lanao and Sulu, two of the five provinces where Moslems press for autonomy. In eight other provinces that the Moslems seek to include in an autonomous region, Christians are more numerous.

On the edge of the crescent-shaped sector around the Moro Gulf where the rebels want to establish their autonomous region, three provinces not previously touched by the conflict have now had disorders ascribed to Moro raiders.

National police reported here that a seaborne group of 30 rebels attacked and burned the town hall of Macao in Davao del Norte. In Bukidnon, raiders burned 15 houses in the village of Kispakibawi. And a landing of 45 rebels was reported in Palawan.

The Islamic Conference, which groups 42 countries and has a four-country committee to deal with the Mindanao issue, took part in negotiations between the Manila government and the rebels in Tripoli in 1976. An agreement in principle for autonomy was reached there late that year, but disagreements arose in follow-up talks held here the following April.

Misuari Challenged  
Hostilities worsened six months later. A Philippine general and 34 soldiers were killed in Sulu province while trying to negotiate with a Moslem chief, and the Philippine armed forces undertook a campaign in the sector.

In December, Hashim Salamat, chief of the Maguindanao rebel community, decided to challenge the leadership of Nur Misuari, who has been chairman of the Moro front since 1972. Mr. Misuari obtained the backing of Egypt against Mr. Misuari, who has Libyan support.

Another leader, Abul Kair Alonto of the Maranao tribe, also broke with Mr. Misuari, entering into a peace pact with Manila early this year. The insurgency showed signs of breaking up along ethnic lines.

Informal sources said here recently that the secretary general of the Islamic nations' committee, Amaduo Karim Gaye, had heard the factions' arguments on the leadership issue and decided that Mr. Misuari should stay in charge.

Seaboard Raiders  
Twenty persons died in clashes in the last month in Lanao and Sulu, two of the five provinces where Moslems press for autonomy. In eight other provinces that the Moslems seek to include in an autonomous region, Christians are more numerous.

On the edge of the crescent-shaped sector around the Moro Gulf where the rebels want to establish their autonomous region, three provinces not previously touched by the conflict have now had disorders ascribed to Moro raiders.

National police reported here that a seaborne group of 30 rebels attacked and burned the town hall of Macao in Davao del Norte. In Bukidnon, raiders burned 15 houses in the village of Kispakibawi. And a landing of 45 rebels was reported in Palawan.

The Islamic Conference, which groups 42 countries and has a four-country committee to deal with the Mindanao issue, took part in negotiations between the Manila government and the rebels in Tripoli in 1976. An agreement in principle for autonomy was reached there late that year, but disagreements arose in follow-up talks held here the following April.

Misuari Challenged  
Hostilities worsened six months later. A Philippine general and 34 soldiers were killed in Sulu province while trying to negotiate with a Moslem chief, and the Philippine armed forces undertook a campaign in the sector.

In December, Hashim Salamat, chief of the Maguindanao rebel community, decided to challenge the leadership of Nur Misuari, who has been chairman of the Moro front since 1972. Mr. Misuari obtained the backing of Egypt against Mr. Misuari, who has Libyan support.

Another leader, Abul Kair Alonto of the Maranao tribe, also broke with Mr. Misuari, entering into a peace pact with Manila early this year. The insurgency showed signs of breaking up along ethnic lines.

Informal sources said here recently that the secretary general of the Islamic nations' committee, Amaduo Karim Gaye, had heard the factions' arguments on the leadership issue and decided that Mr. Misuari should stay in charge.

Seaboard Raiders  
Twenty persons died in clashes in the last month in Lanao and Sulu, two of the five provinces where Moslems press for autonomy. In eight other provinces that the Moslems seek to include in an autonomous region, Christians are more numerous.

On the edge of the crescent-shaped sector around the Moro Gulf where the rebels want to establish their autonomous region, three provinces not previously touched by the conflict have now had disorders ascribed to Moro raiders.

National police reported here that a seaborne group of 30 rebels attacked and burned the town hall of Macao in Davao del Norte. In Bukidnon, raiders burned 15 houses in the village of Kispakibawi. And a landing of 45 rebels was reported in Palawan.

The Islamic Conference, which groups 42 countries and has a four-country committee to deal with the Mindanao issue, took part in negotiations between the Manila government and the rebels in Tripoli in 1976. An agreement in principle for autonomy was reached there late that year, but disagreements arose in follow-up talks held here the following April.

Misuari Challenged  
Hostilities worsened six months later. A Philippine general and 34 soldiers were killed in Sulu province while trying to negotiate with a Moslem chief, and the Philippine armed forces undertook a campaign in the sector.

In December, Hashim Salamat, chief of the Maguindanao rebel community, decided to challenge the leadership of Nur Misuari, who has been chairman of the Moro front since 1972. Mr. Misuari obtained the backing of Egypt against Mr. Misuari, who has Libyan support.

Another leader, Abul Kair Alonto of the Maranao tribe, also broke with Mr. Misuari, entering into a peace pact with Manila early this year. The insurgency showed signs of breaking up along ethnic lines.

Informal sources said here recently that the secretary general of the Islamic nations' committee, Amaduo Karim Gaye, had heard the factions' arguments on the leadership issue and decided that Mr. Misuari should stay in charge.

Seaboard Raiders  
Twenty persons died in clashes in the last month in Lanao and Sulu, two of the five provinces where Moslems press for autonomy. In eight other provinces that the Moslems seek to include in an autonomous region, Christians are more numerous.

On the edge of the crescent-shaped sector around the Moro Gulf where the rebels want to establish their autonomous region, three provinces not previously touched by the conflict have now had disorders ascribed to Moro raiders.

National police reported here that a seaborne group of 30 rebels attacked and burned the town hall of Macao in Davao del Norte. In Bukidnon, raiders burned 15 houses in the village of Kispakibawi. And a landing of 45 rebels was reported in Palawan.

The Islamic Conference, which groups 42 countries and has a four-country committee to deal with the Mindanao issue, took part in negotiations between the Manila government and the rebels in Tripoli in 1976. An agreement in principle for autonomy was reached there late that year, but disagreements arose in follow-up talks held here the following April.

Misuari Challenged  
Hostilities worsened six months later. A Philippine general and 34 soldiers were killed in Sulu province while trying to negotiate with a Moslem chief, and the Philippine armed forces undertook a campaign in the sector.

In December, Hashim Salamat, chief of the Maguindanao rebel community, decided to challenge the leadership of Nur Misuari, who has been chairman of the Moro front since 1972. Mr. Misuari obtained the backing of Egypt against Mr. Misuari, who has Libyan support.

Another leader, Abul Kair Alonto of the Maranao tribe, also broke with Mr. Misuari, entering into a peace pact with Manila early this year. The insurgency showed signs of breaking up along ethnic lines.

Informal sources said here recently that the secretary general of the Islamic nations' committee, Amaduo Karim Gaye, had heard the factions' arguments on the leadership issue and decided that Mr. Misuari should stay in charge.

Seaboard Raiders  
Twenty persons died in clashes in the last month in Lanao and Sulu, two of the five provinces where Moslems press for autonomy. In eight other provinces that the Moslems seek to include in an autonomous region, Christians are more numerous.

On the edge of the crescent-shaped sector around the Moro Gulf where the rebels want to establish their autonomous region, three provinces not previously touched by the conflict have now had disorders ascribed to Moro raiders.

National police reported here that a seaborne group of 30 rebels attacked and burned the town hall of Macao in Davao del Norte. In Bukidnon, raiders burned 15 houses in the village of Kispakibawi. And a landing of 45 rebels was reported in Palawan.

The Islamic Conference, which groups 42 countries and has a four-country committee to deal with the Mindanao issue, took part in negotiations between the Manila government and the rebels in Tripoli in 1976. An agreement in principle for autonomy was reached there late that year, but disagreements arose in follow-up talks held here the following April.

Misuari Challenged  
Hostilities worsened six months later. A Philippine general and 34 soldiers were killed in Sulu province while trying to negotiate with a Moslem chief, and the Philippine armed forces undertook a campaign in the sector.

In December, Hashim Salamat, chief of the Maguindanao rebel community, decided to challenge the leadership of Nur Misuari, who has been chairman of the Moro front since 1972. Mr. Misuari obtained the backing of Egypt against Mr. Misuari, who has Libyan support.

Another leader, Abul Kair Alonto of the Maranao tribe, also broke with Mr. Misuari, entering into a peace pact with Manila early this year. The insurgency showed signs of breaking up along ethnic lines.

## Surgical Risk Cited

Report Says Pacemakers  
Being Overused in U.S.

BOSTON, Aug. 3 (AP) — Doctors are putting electronic heart pacemakers into the chests of persons who do not need them, according to a report prepared at the University of Oregon.

The report recommends that the sometimes-risky operation be limited to patients with serious heart illness.

About 200,000 Americans now carry the battery-powered heart regulators. Although the researchers declined to speculate on how many received them needlessly, they said many doctors install them in persons who are relatively healthy but show presumed signs of later heart trouble.

The report, published in today's issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, says that doctors have misread these signs and put pacemakers in patients who stand little risk of serious illness.

"Excessive Number"  
"There are an excessive number of people receiving pacemakers," Dr. John McAnulty, who directed the study, said in an interview. "Our study indicates that they would be protective in only a very few."

Installing a pacemaker costs about \$6,000, and recipients re-

## One-Third Malfunction

The National Heart and Lung Institute says about one-third of all pacemakers malfunction, requiring additional surgery.

Dr. McAnulty said some doctors routinely install pacemakers in patients whose natural heart-rhythm systems have malfunctioned. This disorder, called bundle-branch block, occurs when one of the muscles that carries electrical impulses to the heart's pumping chambers becomes damaged. Ordinarily, the victim suffers no pain and lives normally.

However, some doctors believe this disorder can lead to complete heart block. When this happens, all messages from the body's natural pacemaker fail to get through. The heartbeat slows, resulting in dizziness, fainting or sudden death.

## Unpredictable Tigers

"It's an extraordinary exercise," a Western diplomat said. "Right now Numeiri is the ringmaster in a circus. The tigers around him are all trained, but basically they're still unpredictable and potentially dangerous."

Diplomatic sources say that all 1,200 of the country's political prisoners have been freed in the last year, including the last 29 Communists on May 29. Hundreds of exiles have returned. Many of these former enemies entered the People's Assembly to elections in February.

Although Gen. Numeiri remains a dictator with absolute powers, political analysts believe that the opposition now comprises about 40 percent of the Assembly.

Former dissidents have won 20 to 30 seats in the 450-member central committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union, the country's only legal party. And the man who led the Anya Nya guerrillas of the south during a 17-year war against the Khartoum government, Gen. Joseph Lagu, is now the elected president of the Southern Regional Executive Council.

## Fragmented Opposition

Gen. Numeiri's longtime supporters, who suddenly find themselves competing for jobs, influence and political offices, complain that the unity drive has moved too fast, and they ask what the rewards of loyalty are.

Some Arab northerners remain resentful of the favors and regional autonomy bestowed on the black and Christian south in Gen. Numeiri's effort to heal the wounds of the civil war.

Gen. Numeiri's preference for reconciliation is both pragmatic and idealistic. He had long been eager to legitimize his government, and observers believe that he feels more secure with his opponents at home where he can watch them.

## Awards Earned

In 1935 Mr. Pinter was hailed as one of the best coal miners of the Don Basin, was awarded an Order of the Red Banner of Labor and received an unheard-of luxury prize: a personal automobile.

For the last 10 years Mr. Pinter was retired and lived on his state pension, surfacing only occasionally in a propaganda role.

Last year Yass had Mr. Pinter announce that the Lidiyevka mine shipped out 84 trainloads of coal in the first six months of production.

"As many trainloads as my age," Mr. Pinter was quoted as saying. "This is a gift for the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution and I feel this is also a gift for me."

At the Lidiyevka mine pit there is a miners' museum with its own hall of heroes. A special stand is devoted to John Ivan Pinter, the U.S. volunteer who shoveled a lot of Soviet coal in the name of idealism.

## Wreck Found Off Wight

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuters) — Amateur divers found what they believe to be the wreck of a World War I German submarine off the coast of the Isle of Wight. The U-boat was believed to have been sunk in 1917.

Paralysis Cases  
TOKYO, Aug. 3 (UPI) — A Tokyo court today held the state and three drug manufacturers responsible for paralysis disorders suffered by 133 plaintiffs who took an over-the-counter drug called Quinofom.

The three-judge district court ordered the defendants to pay \$11.3 million to victims, who have a disease known here as smon.

## Win Drug Suit

Mr. Obenshain was opposing Democrat Andrew Miller, a former state attorney general, in the Nov. 7 election for the Senate seat being vacated by retiring Republican Sen. William Scott.

Deaths  
Two others aboard the twin-engine Piper Seneca also were killed when the aircraft crashed and burst into flames yesterday near the Chesterfield County airport.

Mr. Obenshain, former co-chairman of the Republican National Committee and state Republican chairman, was returning home from a campaign appearance in northwestern Virginia. With him were the pilot and a flight instructor.



Theater in Paris

A Glimpse of Virginia Woolf's Tragedy

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — There is rising French enthusiasm for contemporary English literature. The past Parisian season has witnessed Simone Benmussa's "Albert Nobbs," derived from George Moore; two adaptations of Patricia Highsmith tales; a collection of Katherine Mansfield stories; Molly Bloom's soliloquy from Joyce's "Ulysses"; and at the moment Roman Polanski is filming "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," not in the Hardy country, but with Britanny and Normandy as its Wessex scene.

More ambitious than any of these has been the main effort of Les Athevains, a courageous young company, to disill a play from the life and writings of Virginia Woolf and to act it at the Theatre Oblique. There are authors who lend themselves to dramatization. W. Somerset Maugham, Hilaire Belloc and W.H. Auden might possibly tempt the playwright's pen, but what dramatist would not fear Virginia Woolf?

That she was a curious personality and an influence on creative writing is incontestable, but there is no more a play in her than there is in "The Anatomy of Melancholy." Furthermore, the selections from her biography and novels that Monique Dabre and Anne-Marie Lazzarini have arranged omit much that might have given the portrait variety and extended dimension. They permit a glimpse of her writing style and a glance at the unhappy woman behind the writing, but they fail to penetrate beneath the surface image. Her background, one of enormous intellectual richness, remains a blank, and the lack-lustre battles that raged in the London bohemia of her heyday, which would have gingered the proceedings amusingly, have been neglected.

She was the daughter of Leslie Stephen, an eminent scholar, whose first wife was Thackeray's daughter, Virginia. Virginia Stephen, whose mother died when she was still a child, grew up a lonely girl. She was educated at home, learning Greek and meeting her father's famous friends, among them Hardy, Stevenson, Ruskin, James Bryce, and George Meredith, who was very taken with her. It was only after she married Leonard Woolf, a brilliant young man fresh from Cambridge, in 1912, that she began her career as a writer. They founded the Hogarth Press and published Katherine Mansfield, Gorky, T.S. Eliot, E.M. Forster and the complete works of Freud in translation. Virginia Woolf became the reigning queen of the Bloomsbury set, which included Lytton Strachey, Desmond MacCarthy, Arthur Waley, V. Sackville-West and J.M. Keynes. She affected a detachment from all that went on beyond her cloistered circle. Her exquisite appreciations of Sterne, Hakluyt, Pope and Conrad are models of refined criticism, but in judging many of her contemporaries she had a sharp tongue and a harsh pen. Her first reading of Joyce's "Ulysses" repelled her, and in the early 1920s she announced that the works of Wells, Bennett and Galsworthy were "already chill" and "we are trembling on the verge of one of the great ages of English literature." We seem to be still trembling.

In her novels she concentrated almost exclusively on the subjective, recording the thoughts that flitted through the minds of her characters, but the characters themselves are vague. On the printed page they are tantalizingly elusive, but quite fascinating. Behind the footlights only fragments of their conversations remain as in the extracts that Les Athevains have gathered.

Virginia Woolf had a pathological dread of hostile comment on her work. A bad review would wound her so deeply that she would be physically ill. When Prince Mirsky, her acquaintance during his English exile and a transparent third-rater, returned to Russia and, indulging in Marxist evaluations, accused her of peddling capitalistic narcotics, she was horrified instead of laughing. For many years she was subject to seizures of insanity and she attempted suicide more than once. During the dismal war winter of 1941 she suffered hysterical depression and drowned herself, putting stones into the pockets of her jacket before throwing herself into a river; hence, the title of Les Athevains program, "Des Petits Cailloux dans les Poches."

There were certainly many dramatic events in her career — as Quentin Bell's excellent, exhaustive biography informs us — but few are fitted for theatrical interpretation. Deliberately withdrawn, experiencing her high moments in the realm of intellect, her tragedy is not the stuff for the stage.

Les Athevains, defining their vehicle as "lecture imaginaire avec Virginia Woolf," have been unable to devise a satisfactory play from a vast library of reference. However, their attempt, defective as it is in theater performance, may win Virginia Woolf new readers.

Le Coupe-Chou (94 Rue St. Martin) is presenting nightly at 11:30 (except Sundays), a one-act play by the Canadian dramatist, Michel Tremblay. A full-length Tremblay play, "Les Belles-Soeurs" was seen in Paris some seasons ago with a Quebec company, its dialogue in the patois of that province. His new play, "Hosanna," also is spoken in Canadian-French, and the man-



Virginia Woolf: background remains a blank

agement has provided a little Quebecois-Francois dictionary to clarify some expressions. Example, "Sur le Yable: chez le diable."

The piece is an hour-long sketch in which a female impersonator, clad in Elizabeth Taylor's attire for Cleopatra, disputes with her man, Michel Chapdelaine, as the transvestite with troubles, and Vincent Agati, as her leather-jacketed companion, enact it with considerable force, first with acid humor and then in revealing dramatic terms. Andreux Voznes, who preaches the Actors Studio method in France and is the guru of many

French beginners and stars, has staged it competently, though the play itself has a *deja vu* complexion, echoing Tennessee Williams and others. Homosexuality, long forbidden as a theater theme, has undergone, since the ban was lifted that it is neither novel nor shocking. Tremblay has accorded it serious treatment so that the deviate *menage* pictured here resembles a bitter drama of Strindberg wedlock, a caricature of a caricature of marriage. He makes the points of his argument effectively, but they have been made before.

Sexual Aids a Financial Mainstay

Big Advertisers Eluding Gay Magazines

By N.R. Kleinfield  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Many people still would not dream of reading them in public. They are often sent through the mail in plain brown wrappers. Advertisers tend to chuckle about them nervously. Little wonder, then, that when David Goodstein gets around to writing a book on The Advocate, he says he intends to call it, "Out of the Porn Stores." The Advocate, which Goodstein owns, is a homosexual newspaper.

Adult bookstores used to be the only place to get such publications. Many are still sold there. Often, however, you can wander down to your newsstand and find homosexual periodicals alongside Playboy, Newsweek, and Better Homes and Gardens. Flip through them, and increasingly you can find ads of general interest along with the sexually oriented ads.

Desecrated  
"Yes, we've come a long, long way," Goodstein said. "We are being desecrated."

The number of homosexual periodicals (as distinguished from hard-core pornography) is now soaring along with the proliferation of the so-called gay movement. The Gay Task Force puts the number of full-fledged papers and magazines at 30. The homosexual organization does not include in its count numerous newsletters dashed off on mimeograph machines. Five years ago, there were perhaps half as many homosexual periodicals. They were much less visible — and much less profitable.

The first issue of The Advocate, the largest homosexual paper, was printed secretly in a Los Angeles basement 11 years ago. Its offices today are housed in a richly carpeted suite in a striking office building in San Mateo, near San Francisco. Circulation is about 80,000 and its

owner predicts it will build to 100,000 by the end of the year. The biweekly took in \$2 million last year, says the 46-year-old Goodstein, who is an art collector, horse fancier and former mutual fund manager. The paper is mildly profitable, he says, and its national ads have gone from nothing to roughly a third of all advertising.

Another financial success is Blueboy Inc. of Florida, which in just 3 1/2 years has become a veritable publishing empire. The spine of the company is Blueboy, a slick homosexual monthly replete with frontal nudes that says it has a circulation of 180,000, much of it at general newsstands.

That would make it the biggest homosexual publication. The company also operates a homosexual mail-order business, publishes eight homosexual paperbacks a month and recently started a more explicit magazine called Numbers, which boasts a circulation of 70,000.

Blueboy's publisher and principal stockholder, Donald Embinder, a former ad manager for TV Guide, says the company should reap revenues of \$7 million this year, compared with \$2.5 million last year. Most of the profits, he says, are poured back into the company. So far, general advertising seems somewhat limited.

One of the fastest-growing homosexual periodicals is Christopher Street. Owned by That Magazine Inc., it started publishing in New York two years ago with just \$10,000. The monthly's circulation is 20,000, but it expects to zoom to 75,000 in November, then 100,000 in January, according to its publisher and editor, Charles Orleib. Right now, the magazine's circulation is 10,000 and its revenues of \$250,000. Orleib predicts \$1 million in revenues next year.

Christopher Street does not care much for nudity, and it has a distinctively literary bent. When they first burst into existence, homosexual periodicals either carried no ads or relied on local ad purchases from bars and restaurants. Mail-order houses. Ads for sexual aids are still the mainstay of many publications. But the periodicals are scrambling desperately to sell to Madison Avenue, without which they have little hope of ever becoming much more than financially limited fringe media.

Marketing Advantages  
The homosexual periodicals stress what they consider their marketing advantages. They point out that their readers are young, educated and well off. Not only do they make good salaries, but they have lots of discretionary income. They do not have wives, they do not have children, they usually do not have mortgages.

Thus far, record and movie companies have been the biggest national advertisers for the homosexual periodicals. Book publishers occasionally push special-interest books. Stereo ads are starting to filter in.

Liquor and cigarette ads are being pursued, but are proving hard to catch. They are usually found in big-circulation publications. The travel industry has remained aloof.

After Dark has probably lured more general consumer advertising than any homosexual publication.

Even though it describes itself as a national entertainment magazine, the overwhelming majority of its readers are male and single and the homosexual community regards itself as the audience. Ten years old, with a circulation of 72,000, the magazine grosses about \$1 million and is profitable, according to Robert Stern, its associate publisher. The Danad Publishing Co. owns it, along with Dance magazine.

Lesbian Publishing  
A small mustard-colored house on Cadillac Avenue in Los Angeles is where the Lesbian Tide is published. It is probably the biggest of the smattering of lesbian publications. Jeanne Cordova, founder and sole full-time employee, explains that it began in 1970 as a small newsletter with no ads. Now almost a third of it is ads.

It comes out every other month, has a circulation of 8,700 and is sold in 85 bookstores in the United States and eight places abroad. Last year, it had 56 distribution points. Miss Cordova says the Lesbian Tide brings in an extremely modest \$16,000 in revenues and breaks even. It has gotten a few national ads — from book companies, for feminist books — and is about to start aggressively pursuing more.

Rest for Rostropovich  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP) — Mstislav Rostropovich, has canceled weekend concerts because his doctors advised against his return from Rio de Janeiro for a week.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK (JHT) — This is how New York Times critics rate new plays and films.

Plays  
"Just the Immediate Family," a first play by Grace Kimmins, is "a long, awkward play" about two old sisters who organize a family reunion to celebrate a wedding, according to Richard Eder. "No

sooner has everyone arrived than they turn to ventilating a wide variety of dreadfulnesses." Though Sheila Connan and Eugenia Ravis act the parts of the two old women "quite beautifully," Richard Russell Ramos' direction "doesn't make much headway though the play." And as the children dredge up their designs on the ladies' house, "there are two fights and a lot of recriminations. A casserole blows up in the oven." And at one point, one of the sisters begins to remove her dress. But the characters are stereotypes and "they don't manage to seem real or credible."

"Mary Rose," a J.M. Barrie revival, is "like cheese stored damply," Richard Eder says. Its magic "goes soft in spots . . . so does its sentiment. But the playwright's humor and his sense of social irony about the English — he was a Scot — remain fresh and crisp." About a woman under the intermittent spell of a haunted island in the Hebrides, the play is a series of flashbacks to Mary Rose's "pecu-



Diane Keaton

liar and much-interrupted life." It is "like its protagonist," falling in and out of gentle Edwardian family comedy to roost in a gentle spookiness. Under the direction of Larry Carpenter, the performances of Julia MacKenzie as Mary Rose, David Anthony as her one-time fiancé, Gwyllum Evans and Kate Wilkinson as her parents and Thomas MacGreavy as her local clergyman "are well paced" and "polish up Barrie's theatrical veneer, which takes polish so well."

Films  
"Interiors," is "the first Woody Allen film that doesn't care to be funny," according to Vincent Canby. Starring Diane Keaton as a poet and the eldest daughter of a middle-class Long Island family of artist, film maker, novelist siblings and in-laws headed by an interior decorator mother (Gertrude Berg) and a lawyer father (E.G. Marshall), it is a drama that is "in the manner of Bergman." He adds that it is "a culture shock. Not to be prepared for it is to embark on a Miami Beach vacation having just taken a total immersion course in 17th-century English literature." The film "looks beautiful" but it is hard to tell "what it's up to. It's almost as if Allen had set out to make someone else's movie."

"The Driver," is "trying to get at the muscle, the sinew, the tissue, the very nerve center of a getaway driver," according to the program notes by its writer-director, Walter Hill. But "it doesn't work," says Vincent Canby. Ryan O'Neal as the getaway driver has "no role to act. He seems bewildered." The movie is mostly screaming accelerations, two-wheeled turns and brake-slams as the driver is chased by Bruce Dern in the role of a detective. Canby adds that "it is awful movie. It is pretentious movie. It is silly movie. It talks just like this."



Bobby Locke, at the Engadine Golf Club.

BADRUETT'S PALACE HOTEL ST. MORITZ  
Season until early September.

Books

Scholar Finds Poetry the Art Where Women Excel

By Thomas Lask  
NEW YORK (NYT) — In 1962, Willis Barnstone, a translator and poet, who has been nominated for the Pulitzer Prize and a National Book Award, did a rendering of the complete poems of Sappho for Doubleday & Co. It seemed to him at the time that the whole field of poetry by women had been insufficiently explored.

"I thought," he said the other day over the phone from Bloomington, Ind., where he is professor of comparative literature at Indiana University, "that there was a long unbroken current of major writing by women poets who were esteemed in their time."

Some years later, he began looking into the matter seriously with the idea of compiling an anthology, and he enlisted the help of his daughter, Aliki, also a poet. They ranged over the globe and as far back as the records permitted — as far back, in fact, as the 19th century BC to a Sumerian poet named Enheduanna.

"We know her name is authentic," Barnstone said. "We have the cuneiform text and a bas relief that proclaims her." He described her work as a mixture of Isaiah and Sappho.

The volume, "A Book of Women Poets From Antiquity to Now," due from Schocken Books in November, will be more than 600 pages. The work of some 200 poets will be included, who have written in English, Tamil, medieval French, Icelandic, modern Greek and other languages. Barnstone said he did not want his book to be a collection of snippets. He wanted the major poets to be sufficiently represented so that a good idea of their stature would emerge. Emily Dickinson, for example, will be represented by 40 poems.

Some of those Barnstone considers major poets are little known. Al-Khansa, a poet of the Koranic period (circa A.D. 700), whom he characterized as "very powerful, almost Homeric in expression." He mentioned, too, Sor Juana Inez de la Cruz of Mexico, author of a major metaphysical poem, whose life story, by the way, is being presented off-Broadway.

One thing that surprised the translator was that the Far East — especially China, India and Japan — has contributed a greater share of women poets than the West. Latin, for example, left, comparatively speaking, an enormous literature. Yet only six Latin poems have survived as the work of women.

"Poetry," Barnstone concluded, "is the only art in which women have made any impression, the only art from antiquity to the present in which women have excelled."

Coming back into print, courtesy

of Dodd, Mead & Co., is a book once cherished by the generation between the world wars as, let us say, "Catcher in the Rye" was to be cherished by the generation that came after it. It is Max Beerbohm's novel about Oxford University, "Zuleika Dobson," first published in 1911.

Although, of course, it is not a book without substance, it is surely all style. The writing is mannered and mandarin, and the language is shaped and fashioned like a bar of silver in the hands of a Cellini.

The book spoofs Oxford ways, romantic passion and practical college living in a mixture that is Beerbohm's own. Sometimes it reads like a cartoon of itself. But its high spirits, classical parody and verbal legerdemain make it the kind of book, as someone said in another regard, that young people read and old people remember.

"Zuleika Dobson" is about the heroine of that name, really a type of chivalrously charming girl, who on a visit to her grandfather, the warden of Judas College, bewitches the entire undergraduate population of Oxford, especially the Duke of Dorset. In a series of maneuvers that could be encompassed only in a classical ballet, the Duke is trapped by destiny and by Zuleika into taking his own life, and taking, too, the best part of his schoolmates with him. As for Zuleika, she heads for Cambridge, where a new world waits for her to conquer.

"Zuleika Dobson" is not a book for every taste. But for those who find it to theirs, it is a book to savor to the very end.

"The River Remembers"

The river in S.L. Shneiderman's "The River Remembers" is the Vistula, which cuts its way through Poland, says the author, as the Mississippi cuts its way through the U.S. Midwest. Along its shores were those small towns, enclaves of Jewish culture, that were completely destroyed in the bloodletting of World War II. Shneiderman's book memorializes those towns, especially Kazimierz, his hometown. Although nothing of that Jewish culture remains, Shneiderman, a long-time newspaperman, is drawn back to what does remain. Since the end of World War II he has returned to Poland four times, as early as 1946, as recently as 1976. Yes, he said the other day, the entire experience — the return, the gathering of notes, the writing — was a burden. But it was one he could lay down.

"For years," he said in slightly accented English, "I had a mental block. I couldn't cope with the material. But I live with it constantly, and I feel I have to write it down to get it off my mind."

There is, however, another reason for Shneiderman's involve-

ment. He feels that the nature of the culture of those destroyed towns is not understood or noted.

"All you hear is about the Warsaw uprising and the concentration camps," he said not unfeelingly, since his entire family with only one exception perished under German rule. "But a whole Yiddish civilization existed in Poland, a culture that was born, developed and died there. The popular conception of Polish Jews is a stereotype of a refugee or someone needing charity. But a whole world flourished in Poland, one that contributed to Polish literature as well. The name of Julian Tuwim is hardly known in the West, Shneiderman said, but he ranks among the foremost of Polish poets. (The "Introduction to Modern Polish Literature" cites Tuwim as "one of the great masters of Polish literature and a virtuoso of the written word.")

Shneiderman, when he lived in

Bangkok To Level Its Market

By Sumalee Phichayakorn

BANGKOK (UPI) — Restoration of part of central Bangkok will soon destroy one of the city's major attractions, the weekend market, the city's great social leveler.

City authorities have ordered the picturesque weekend marketplace to close by September to make way for the project, now the most passionate issue among Bangkok's 4.5 million people. The market has clearly won popular support over the restoration.

For Thais, the market is more valuable as entertainment than as a shopping center, and the decision to move the market has attracted opposition from the mass media to the tourist board and politicians. Snake oil, snake meat, live snakes, fighting cocks, live chickens, chicken parts and chicken soup all are on view and for sale, along with raw cotton, antique looms and cotton T-shirts with slogans, wooden furniture and kindling, peace buttons and camouflage army fatigues, canned food and can openers, jasmine tea and jasmine flowers.

Thailand's leading journalist and former prime minister, Kukrit Pramoj described the market in a column recently: "I bought two pieces of boiled ray to eat with [a Thai sauce], a fruit-bearing miniature rose-apple tree, 11 white [Thai birds] to release in my compound, six goldfish, four light blue gouramis and some plastic bags of mosquito larvae" to feed the fish.

"Now where else can I go, purchase this kind of assortment, and enjoy myself tremendously at the same time?"

Bangkok's 20th anniversary will be in 1982, and the city administration wants the historical restoration as part of the celebration. The weekend market is only 20 years old.

But, said Suphawatt Phanchet, deputy governor of Bangkok, who functions as a mayor, "[The market grounds] have become dirty and polluted because of the vendors. We want to plant more grass and tamarind trees. We want to make the area look exactly the way it was more than 20 years ago."

Connecticut

Modern 174,000 sq. ft. one-story building  
truck • rail • acreage • offices  
BINSWANGER/HERMAN  
Binswanger Company Division  
1845 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19103 □ 215-448-6000  
New York, N.Y. □ Charlotte, N.C. □ Columbia, S.C. □ Atlanta, Ga.  
London, England □ Rotterdam, Holland □ Amsterdam  
COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL REAL ESTATE  
COUNSELING □ MANAGEMENT □ APPRAISALS

SOUTHERN SWITZERLAND LUGANO LAKE

For sale  
TOWNHOUSES  
with view on the lake, facing south, solid construction, first-class finishes, central heating, hot water, swimming pool, sauna, garage.  
From Fr. 270,000. Purchase and registration in name of foreign buyer.  
FIDINAM S.A.  
Via Pioda 16  
CH 6900 Lugano.  
Tel.: 091/71-21.62.28 (ext. 263-267).

U.S. HOMEFINDERS INTERNATIONAL

RELOCATION SPECIALISTS  
COMING TO LONDON  
Barbara Schmeidler, principal of U.S.H.I., will be at the London office from August 13 through 19 to answer questions and acquaint you with housing opportunities in Fairfield County, Connecticut, and other areas in the U.S. Telephone: Hotel 01 832 3655 or USA 232-224-2111.

FOR SALE FRENCH RIVIERA PORT GRIMAUD

Waterside house, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fully furnished, with private mooring and boat.  
Tel. Geneva (022) 285255, Mrs. Schneider.

ARGENTINA AGRICULTURAL LAND

Now is the time to invest in excellent agricultural land for soybeans, wheat, corn, citrus, etc. in Argentina. From U.S. \$750 to U.S. \$6500 per hectare. Very good rentability and government promotional benefits. Investments on improvement works are tax free.  
For information:  
ESTEVES & ORDONEZ  
Sarmiento 646-77  
1041 Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA

LASSERRE REOPENING  
17 Ave. Franklin-Roosevelt.  
Tel.: 359.53.43 & 67.45.

TAKE THE FASTEST ELEVATOR IN EUROPE  
to get to the top of the Tour Montparnasse RESTAURANT le ciel de paris  
56th floor.  
Menu from 90 F.  
Dolly until 2 a.m.

PANORAMIC VISIT  
56th floor enclosed  
56th floor open terrace.

RESTAURANT CABBARET RUSSE sheherazade  
Spectacle toute la nuit  
Son Choeur Orchestre Tzigane  
Ambiance Russe. Dance  
MENU GRAND DUC  
90 F. (hors service)  
90 F. (hors service)  
la meilleure gastronomie  
3, rue de Liege, 874 85 20 - 4 198

Sumptuous New Show with the Japanese Superstar GON CHAN  
32 RUE RICHER, 770 0251-770 849  
CLOSED MONDAY

CALAVADOS  
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS  
Snack Bar, Candlelight Dinners, Lunch  
40 Av. P. - 1, rue de la Gare (M. Gare)  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - All Good

LIDO  
NORMANDE 118 CHAMPS-ELYSEES  
NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE  
"Allez Lido"  
20 H DINER DANSTANT  
1/2 champagne, dîner 50 F.  
22 H 30 CHAMP. REVUE  
0 H 45 2<sup>e</sup> SPECTACLE  
Riviera, 542.11.01 et 01.95

Season until early September.

Sharps and Flats

MONACO — The Harry Belafonte Show for the benefit of the Monaco Red Cross, originally scheduled for the evening of Aug. 4 only, has been extended through Aug. 10.

LONDON — The Dizzy Gillespie quartet and the Tony Lee trio are the feature attractions at Ronnie Scott's through Aug. 17. LORIENT, France (south coast of Brittany) — The Festival Inter-Celtique runs from Aug. 5-13 at the Parc des Sports. Joan Baez will appear at 9 p.m. on Aug. 11.

PARIS — The Human Art Ensemble and the Jazz Afro African are sharing the bill at the Chapelle des Lombards.

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland — Jimmy Gourley will be at the Club Mediterranée's Hotel Reisen through Oct. 31.

GOTEBORG, Sweden

The Delta Rhythm Boys are the top attraction at the Liseberg through Aug. 15.

The African jazz group Mombasa will be in Cologne on Aug. 5, where it will give an open-air concert on the Domplatz, in the center of the city, at 3 p.m. The following evening the group will be in Oldenburg (near Bremen) giving another open-air concert in the center of town at 8 p.m. as part of the town's summer festival.

This week's top single record in the United States is "Miss You" by the Rolling Stones, and in Britain, "You're the One That I Want" by John Travolta and Olivia Newton-John.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

JPL 10150



## W. German Output Stagnates

BONN, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ) — West German industrial production rose a preliminary 0.8 percent last month from May, the Economics Ministry said today, the rise reflecting stagnation in the first half, was unchanged from the year-ago month.

Order inflow to the manufacturing industry was up a preliminary 0.6 percent in June and was up 4.6 percent from the 1977 month.

For the first half, industrial production stagnated and the government says it is now aiming for rate of growth in the gross national product of around 2 1/2 percent compared to its original target of 3 1/2 percent.

Otto Schlecht, state secretary at the Economics Ministry said today that this rate of growth would en-

tail a speeding up of second-half growth to an annual rate of 3 1/2 to 4 percent. This higher growth should be possible, he said, due to the elimination of the special factors which dampened the first-half performance and the support given to the economy by the revival in the construction and consumer sectors.

The stimulus measures drawn up by the government last week should ensure average GNP growth next year of 3 to 4 percent — around 1 percent more than would otherwise have been likely, he said.

## All Sectors Share

The ministry said all sectors of industry shared in the June upturn, but noted that the advances were partly due to the downward revision of the May index. This trans-

formed the previously reported preliminary 1.7-percent decline in industrial production from April to a 0.5-percent decline. Order inflow figures were not revised, leaving the preliminary 1.2-percent decline from April unchanged.

The largest increase was recorded in the investment goods sector, which showed a preliminary rise of 2.8 percent in June from May. The largest decline was posted in food services, where output was off 5 percent from May.

The June seasonally adjusted index, 1970 equals 100, stood at a preliminary 114 against 113 in May (revised down from a preliminary 114) and 114 in June 1977. Since the beginning of the year, the index has stagnated in a range of from 113 (in January) to a high of 115 (in April).

The upturn in orders was primarily attributable to a revival of domestic orders, which climbed 2.1 percent from May. Foreign orders were off 0.5 percent. Consumer goods posted the largest upturn, gaining a preliminary 6.8 percent in June, while the order inflow for investment and unfinished goods remained flat.

In Frankfurt, the Bundesbank announced a preliminary overall balance of payments surplus of 614 million Deutsche marks in June, compared to a deficit of 3,077 billion DM in May and a deficit of 130 million DM in June 1977.

The current account — comprising trade, services and transfers — showed a preliminary surplus of 2,187 billion DM in June, up from an upward-revised surplus of 771 billion DM in May and 447 billion DM in June 1977.

## Preliminary Surplus

For the first half, West Germany recorded a preliminary overall payments surplus of 425 million DM, compared to the deficit of 812 million DM registered in the 1977 half. The current account produced a preliminary surplus of 7,734 billion DM in the first six months compared to a surplus of 4,863 billion DM to the year-ago period.

The swing into surplus in the month to the overall payments and the extremely higher current-account surplus were due largely to the increased June trade surplus of some 4 billion DM, or about 900 million DM above May and 1.1 billion DM above June 1977.

The first-half basic balance — comprising current account and long-term capital flows — showed a preliminary surplus of 5,834 billion DM, compared to a deficit of 3,185 billion DM a year ago.

In other news, the federal labor institute in Nuremberg reported today that the number of unemployed to July was 922,000, or 4.1 percent in the work force, up from 3.9 percent in June, but below 4.3 percent in July 1977.

## Anticipated Slowdown Yet to Materialize

## Foreign Banks' Slice of U.S. Mart Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ) — Theoretical up to now, the question of how much of the U.S. commercial-loan market share foreign banks can win has accumulated new significance.

Foremost among the reasons for the change are:

- Most obviously, a U.S. Senate subcommittee's passage of legislation that would increase regulation of the foreign institutions.

- A Federal Reserve Board reckoning that as of April, the total of foreign banks' commercial and industrial loans in the United States was equal to about one-fifth of that at U.S. banks reporting weekly to the Fed, up from 17.9 percent in May 1977.

- That reckoning's failure to jibe — so far, anyway — with a prediction by Fed staffers last year that foreign banks' business expansion in the United States "will no doubt slow down somewhat from the extremely rapid pace of recent years."

- A surge in direct foreign manufacturing investment in the United States, whose effect on the foreign banks' traditional wholesale business has yet to be seen.

- A belief among bankers that the next step in the foreign lenders' evolution here is outside the traditional wholesale arena, and into acquisition of retail deposit bases and smaller-company loan portfolios.

## Increased Competition

The question of whether foreign lenders have won out these days in growth track in the commercial and industrial loan-market share and volume also has gained importance because of the increased competition for bankers from other sources of corporate financing.

One person who may well have a sharp perspective on what comes next is Serge Bellanger, who worked for Citibank in France before becoming general manager of Credit Industriel et Commercial, a U.S. operation. Mr. Bellanger, who testified recently before a Senate subcommittee considering legislation to curb foreign bank activities, believes foreign lenders have reached the point U.S. banks did in Europe some years ago, when their initial spurt of new business-gathering subsided to a rate governed more by conditions of whatever national market they were in.

According to a recent Fed study, the U.S. offices of foreign banks saw their commercial and industrial loans slightly more than double from \$8.8 billion in November 1972 to \$17.8 billion in November 1974. By May last year, the total had grown to \$20.6 billion, up from \$17.8 billion in November 1974. (Despite the slowdown, foreigners still did better than U.S. weekly reporting banks, whose loans fell during the span.)

Rather than moderating further, though, the foreigners' growth rate has picked up. According to the Fed, the foreigners' loans as of April this year were \$26 billion, up about 29 percent from the level 11 months earlier — and this during a borrowers' market for bank credit. (From November 1972 to April this year, total assets of foreign banks' U.S. offices rose from \$24.6 billion to \$30 billion.)

Despite its evident effectiveness thus far, the

continuing usefulness of foreign banks' loan-price shaving is being looked at doubtfully by some. The head of international operations at a major New York bank says corporate treasurers appear to be getting more interested in dependable sources of funds than in cheap ones. Similarly, Mr. Bellanger notes that zealous rate-cutting can cause a major customer to wonder about his bank's staying power when its loan-funding costs rise.

Last year's Fed study brought up a potentially ironic effect of the foreign banks' rate competitiveness. It said that although evidence is not conclusive, one result should be "a closer convergence between domestic and Eurocurrency lending rates." Such an effect would be ironic because, by the account of lenders and borrowers alike here, differentials between these rates were used by the foreigners in quoting competitive loan charges.

European American Bank & Trust chairman Harry Eichen points out that domestic and foreign bankers alike are undercutting the market with loans at below the prime rate or tied to federal funds rates. He does not anticipate any foreign-bank disenchantment with rate-shaving soon. Besides the fact that overall contention for loan business dictates it, there is the fact that at newer foreign bank branches, officers know profits will not be stunning in the first few years anyway, and they figure the extra pinch on profit margins well worth the building of a base in the U.S.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking, National Westminster and Standard Chartered already have moved to acquire stakes in full-service U.S. banks. The U.S. arm of Barclays is reaching even further outside foreign banks' traditional arena, proposing to acquire a consumer loan company.

Helping the big foreign banks' margins has been a better reception in the money market here. New York bankers say the premium the top foreign names had to pay for lendable funds four years ago are about gone, as is the tier structure of those days — in which European banks had to offer better rates than U.S. ones to attract certificates of deposit or borrow federal funds, and Japanese institutions had to offer more than Europeans.

Mr. Eichen says that foreign lenders' growth to the United States over several years has diluted a competitive problem cited by some: chauvinism. An officer at a European bank here notes, for example, that a big U.S. soft drink company's rejections of the bank's business solicitations have for years included the explanation that the company preferred to deal with U.S. lenders.

One figure that reflects foreign banks' success with domestic U.S. borrowers is in last year's Fed study. It pointed out that between November 1974 and May last year, while domestic weekly reporting banks' commercial and industrial loan total fell, foreign banks' loans increased by \$2.9 billion and that \$1.6 billion of the increase was to domestic borrowers.

There have been problems for the foreigners in blending into the competitive landscape here. It is not just foreign vs. domestic banks any longer. It is both of them vs. insurance companies, commercial

Suits Debt Strategy  
14 Japanese Banks Lend \$500 Million to Britain

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ) — A group of 14 Japanese banks is lending the U.K. Electricity Council \$500 million for 10 years.

The Treasury, which guaranteed the loan, said it bears interest at 0.5 percent above the interbank Eurodollar offered for the first six years and 0.625 percent above for the remaining four years.

The loan is the largest ever put together by Japanese banks for a foreign borrower, and the rates are comparable to an earlier borrowing by the French government.

It is repayable in five equal semiannual installments from the eighth anniversary of the drawdown of the funds, the Treasury said. A spokesman said the loan fits in with Britain's debt management strategy which involves stretching out the nation's external debt repayments to beyond the first half of the 1980's while at the same time achieving a year-by-year net reduction in external debt.

In other news, the Development and Investment Bank of Iran has arranged a \$60-million loan at an interest rate which varies at 0.75 points above the interbank Eurodollar offered rates over the eight-year life of the loan.

## Taiwan Drops Loan Plan In Dispute Over Terms

HONG KONG, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ) — Plans for a \$300-million credit that would have been Taiwan's largest commercial borrowing collapsed today after government officials and foreign bankers dug in their heels in a dispute over leading terms.

In a highly unusual action, managers of the proposed credit began sending out cancellation notices to about two dozen banks that were planning to participate. The funding package, for Taiwan Power Corp., included two loans — one for \$99.7 million and another for \$200 million.

Moves to unwind the credit came after the managing bankers were told the \$200-million portion of the transaction would not be approved

at any time soon by Taiwan's Finance Ministry. The ministry had been asked to guarantee the credits, but decided the terms were not favorable enough. Several alternatives were proposed, but the banks and government could not agree (IFT Aug. 3).

Bankers say the cancellation does not reflect any doubt about Taiwan Power's creditworthiness. Instead, the question apparently is how far the syndicated loan market lenders are prepared to cut their profit margins to win business, even with fine credit risks, in the current market.

The move sets the stage for a new financing effort that will be closely watched by bankers throughout Asia. In choosing to play tough with Taiwan, the big foreign lenders are signaling their belief that the market in international bank loans, which has been soft for 1 1/2 years, is beginning to turn in their favor. For its part, Taiwan has risked angering such major institutions as Citicorp, Chase Manhattan and Morgan Guaranty Trust, which have to unravel a transaction they have already lined up.

## Banks Plan To Help SIR Stay Afloat

ROME, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ) — Creditors of Societa Italiana Ristrutturazione (SIR) agreed today on a plan to salvage the large petrochemical conglomerate.

Under the plan, management of the near-bankrupt company will pass to a holding company controlled by the banks. In return, the banks will inject 400 billion lire (about \$475 million) of fresh capital into SIR to keep it afloat during its reorganization.

Yesterday, the government proposed a bill that would authorize the industry ministry to appoint commissioners to take over large troubled companies such as SIR. Parliament must still approve the bill, but apparently the banks decided to move ahead immediately with the salvage plan so the government would not have any cause to intervene.

The recovery plan for SIR could be used to restructure other Italian corporations, such as Liqueurs. Many companies have been virtually paralyzed for months while the political parties, industrialists, and unions have debated the proper way to aid debt-ridden industries.

The agreement on SIR calls for a moratorium on loan repayments through 1981. SIR has total debts of 1.78 trillion lire and has not paid wages for July. The majority of its debts are owed to the state credit corporation Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI), which will control 58 percent of the SIR holding company. Most of the other creditor banks are absorbed or controlled by the government.

SIR will receive 120 billion lire of its new capital immediately, assuming that the individual banks approve the accord. Of the total injection of 400 billion lire, half will be provided by issuing new shares of stock, and half by issuing convertible bonds. The plan projects that SIR's annual losses will decline gradually from 189 billion lire in 1978 to zero in 1981. Turnover is expected to rise from 800 billion lire this year to 1.9 trillion in 1981.

## IMM Futures

August 3, 1978				
	Open	High	Low	Close
SWISS FRANC				
Sept	490	491 1/2	492 1/2	492 1/2
Oct	491	492 1/2	493 1/2	493 1/2
Nov	492	493 1/2	494 1/2	494 1/2
Dec	493	494 1/2	495 1/2	495 1/2
Jan	494	495 1/2	496 1/2	496 1/2
Feb	495	496 1/2	497 1/2	497 1/2
Mar	496	497 1/2	498 1/2	498 1/2
Apr	497	498 1/2	499 1/2	499 1/2
May	498	499 1/2	500 1/2	500 1/2
Jun	499	500 1/2	501 1/2	501 1/2
Jul	500	501 1/2	502 1/2	502 1/2
Aug	501	502 1/2	503 1/2	503 1/2
Sept	502	503 1/2	504 1/2	504 1/2
Oct	503	504 1/2	505 1/2	505 1/2
Nov	504	505 1/2	506 1/2	506 1/2
Dec	505	506 1/2	507 1/2	507 1/2
Jan	506	507 1/2	508 1/2	508 1/2
Feb	507	508 1/2	509 1/2	509 1/2
Mar	508	509 1/2	510 1/2	510 1/2
Apr	509	510 1/2	511 1/2	511 1/2
May	510	511 1/2	512 1/2	512 1/2
Jun	511	512 1/2	513 1/2	513 1/2
Jul	512	513 1/2	514 1/2	514 1/2
Aug	513	514 1/2	515 1/2	515 1/2
Sept	514	515 1/2	516 1/2	516 1/2
Oct	515	516 1/2	517 1/2	517 1/2
Nov	516	517 1/2	518 1/2	518 1/2
Dec	517	518 1/2	519 1/2	519 1/2
Jan	518	519 1/2	520 1/2	520 1/2
Feb	519	520 1/2	521 1/2	521 1/2
Mar	520	521 1/2	522 1/2	522 1/2
Apr	521	522 1/2	523 1/2	523 1/2
May	522	523 1/2	524 1/2	524 1/2
Jun	523	524 1/2	525 1/2	525 1/2
Jul	524	525 1/2	526 1/2	526 1/2
Aug	525	526 1/2	527 1/2	527 1/2
Sept	526	527 1/2	528 1/2	528 1/2
Oct	527	528 1/2	529 1/2	529 1/2
Nov	528	529 1/2	530 1/2	530 1/2
Dec	529	530 1/2	531 1/2	531 1/2
Jan	530	531 1/2	532 1/2	532 1/2
Feb	531	532 1/2	533 1/2	533 1/2
Mar	532	533 1/2	534 1/2	534 1/2
Apr	533	534 1/2	535 1/2	535 1/2
May	534	535 1/2	536 1/2	536 1/2
Jun	535	536 1/2	537 1/2	537 1/2
Jul	536	537 1/2	538 1/2	538 1/2
Aug	537	538 1/2	539 1/2	539 1/2
Sept	538	539 1/2	540 1/2	540 1/2
Oct	539	540 1/2	541 1/2	541 1/2
Nov	540	541 1/2	542 1/2	542 1/2
Dec	541	542 1/2	543 1/2	543 1/2
Jan	542	543 1/2	544 1/2	544 1/2
Feb	543	544 1/2	545 1/2	545 1/2
Mar	544	545 1/2	546 1/2	546 1/2
Apr	545	546 1/2	547 1/2	547 1/2
May	546	547 1/2	548 1/2	548 1/2
Jun	547	548 1/2	549 1/2	549 1/2
Jul	548	549 1/2	550 1/2	550 1/2
Aug	549	550 1/2	551 1/2	551 1/2
Sept	550	551 1/2	552 1/2	552 1/2
Oct	551	552 1/2	553 1/2	553 1/2
Nov	552	553 1/2	554 1/2	554 1/2
Dec	553	554 1/2	555 1/2	555 1/2
Jan	554	555 1/2	556 1/2	556 1/2
Feb	555	556 1/2	557 1/2	557 1/2
Mar	556	557 1/2	558 1/2	558 1/2
Apr	557	558 1/2	559 1/2	559 1/2
May	558	559 1/2	560 1/2	560 1/2
Jun	559	560 1/2	561 1/2	561 1/2
Jul	560	561 1/2	562 1/2	562 1/2
Aug	561	562 1/2	563 1/2	563 1/2
Sept	562	563 1/2	564 1/2	564 1/2
Oct	563	564 1/2	565 1/2	565 1/2
Nov	564	565 1/2	566 1/2	566 1/2
Dec	565	566 1/2	567 1/2	567 1/2
Jan	566	567 1/2	568 1/2	568 1/2
Feb	567	568 1/2	569 1/2	569 1/2
Mar	568	569 1/2	570 1/2	570 1/2
Apr	569	570 1/2	571 1/2	571 1/2
May	570	571 1/2	572 1/2	572 1/2
Jun	571	572 1/2	573 1/2	573 1/2
Jul	572	573 1/2	574 1/2	574 1/2
Aug	573	574 1/2	575 1/2	575 1/2
Sept	574	575 1/2	576 1/2	576 1/2
Oct	575	576 1/2	577 1/2	577 1/2
Nov	576	577 1/2	578 1/2	578 1/2
Dec	577	578 1/2	579 1/2	579 1/2
Jan	578	579 1/2	580 1/2	580 1/2
Feb	579	580 1/2	581 1/2	581 1/2
Mar	580	581 1/2	582 1/2	582 1/2
Apr	581	582 1/2	583 1/2	583 1/2
May	582	583 1/2	584 1/2	584 1/2
Jun	583	584 1/2	585 1/2	585 1/2
Jul	584	585 1/2	586 1/2	586 1/2
Aug	585	586 1/2	587 1/2	587 1/2
Sept	586	587 1/2	588 1/2	588 1/2
Oct	587	588 1/2	589 1/2	589 1/2
Nov	588	589 1/2	590 1/2	590 1/2
Dec	589	590 1/2	591 1/2	591 1/2
Jan	590	591 1/2	592 1/2	592 1/2
Feb	591	592 1/2	593 1/2	593 1/2
Mar	592	593 1/2	594 1/2	594 1/2
Apr	593	594 1/2	595 1/2	595 1/2
May	594	595 1/2	596 1/2	596 1/2
Jun	595	596 1/2	597 1/2	597 1/2
Jul	596	597 1/2	598 1/2	598 1/2
Aug	597	598 1/2	599 1/2	599 1/2
Sept	598	599 1/2	600 1/2	600 1/2
Oct	599	600 1/2	601 1/2	601 1/2
Nov	600	601 1/2	602 1/2	602 1/2
Dec	601	602 1/2	603 1/2	603 1/2
Jan	602	603 1/2	604 1/2	604 1/2
Feb	603	604 1/2	605 1/2	605 1/2
Mar	604	605 1/2	606 1/2	606 1/2
Apr	605	606 1/2	607 1/2	607 1/2
May	606	607 1/2	608 1/2	608 1/2
Jun	607	608 1/2	609 1/2	609 1/2
Jul	608	609 1/2	610 1/2	610 1/2
Aug	609	610 1/2	611 1/2	611 1/2
Sept	610	611 1/2	612 1/2	612 1/2
Oct	611	612 1/2	613 1/2	613 1/2
Nov	612	613 1/2	614 1/2	614 1/2
Dec	613	614 1/2	615 1/2	615 1/2
Jan	614	615 1/2	616 1/2	616 1/2
Feb	615	616 1/2	617 1/2	617 1/2
Mar	616	617 1/2	618 1/2	618 1/2
Apr	617	618 1/2	619 1/2	619 1/2
May	618	619 1/2	620 1/2	620 1/2
Jun	619	620 1/2	621 1/2	621 1/2
Jul	620	621 1/2	622 1/2	622 1/2
Aug	621	622 1/2	623 1/2	623 1/2
Sept	622	623 1/2	624 1/2	624 1/2
Oct	623	624 1/2	625 1/2	625 1/2
Nov	624	625 1/2	626 1/2	626 1/2
Dec	625	626 1/2	627 1/2	627 1/2
Jan	626	627 1/2	628 1/2	628 1/2
Feb	627	628 1/2	629 1/2	629 1/2
Mar	628	629 1/2	630 1/2	630 1/2
Apr	629	630 1/2	631 1/2	631 1/2
May	630	631 1/2	632 1/2	632 1/2
Jun	631	632 1/2	633 1/2	633 1/2
Jul	632	633 1/2	634 1/2	634 1/2
Aug	633	634 1/2	635 1/2	635 1/2
Sept	634	635 1/2	636 1/2	636 1/2
Oct	635	636 1/2	637 1/2	637 1/2
Nov	636	637 1/2	638 1/2	638 1/2
Dec	637	638 1/2	639 1/2	639 1/2
Jan	638	639 1/2	640 1/2	640 1/2
Feb	639	640 1/2	641 1/2	641 1/2
Mar	640	641 1/2	642 1/2	642 1/2
Apr	641	642 1/2	643 1/2	643 1/2
May	642	643 1/2	644 1/2	644 1/2
Jun	643	644 1/2	645 1/2	645 1/2
Jul	644	645 1/2	646 1/2	646 1/2
Aug	645	646 1/2	647 1/2	647 1/2
Sept	646	647 1/2	648 1/2	648 1/2
Oct	647	648 1/2	649 1/2	649 1/2
Nov	648	649 1/2	650 1/2	650 1/2
Dec	649	650 1/2	651 1/2	651 1/2
Jan	650	651 1/2	652 1/2	652 1/2
Feb	651	652 1/2	653 1/2	653 1/2
Mar	652	653 1/2	654 1/2	654 1/2
Apr	653	654 1/2	655 1/2	655 1/2
May	654	655 1/2	656 1/2	656 1/2
Jun	655	656 1/2	657 1/2	657 1/2
Jul	656	657 1/2	658 1/2	658 1/2
Aug	657	658 1/2	659 1/2	659 1/2
Sept	658	659 1/2	660 1/2	660 1/2
Oct	659	660 1/2	661 1/2	661 1/2
Nov	660	661 1/2	662 1/2	662 1/2
Dec	661	662 1/2	663 1/2	663 1/2
Jan	662	663 1/2	664 1/2	664 1/2
Feb	663	664 1/2	665 1/2	665 1/2
Mar	664	665 1/2	666 1/2	666 1/2
Apr	665	666 1/2	667 1/2	667 1/2
May	666	667 1/2	668 1/2	668 1/2
Jun	667	668 1/2	669 1/2	669 1/2
Jul	668	669 1/2	670 1/2	670 1/2
Aug	669	670 1/2	671 1/2	671 1/2
Sept	670	671 1/2	672 1/2	672 1/2
Oct	671	672 1/2	673 1/2	673 1/2
Nov	672	673 1/2	674 1/2	674 1/2
Dec	673	674 1/2	675 1/2	675 1/2
Jan	674	675 1/2	676 1/2	676 1/2
Feb	675	676 1/2	677 1/2	677 1/2
Mar	676	677 1/2	678 1/2	678 1/2
Apr	677	678 1/2	679 1/2	679 1/2
May	678	679 1/2	680 1/2	680 1/2
Jun	679	680 1/2	681 1/2	681 1/2
Jul	680	681 1/2	682 1/2	682 1/2
Aug	681	682 1/2	683 1/2	683 1/2
Sept	682	683 1/2	684 1/2	684 1/2
Oct	683	684 1/2	685 1/2	685 1/2
Nov	684	685 1/2	686 1/2	686 1/2
Dec	685	686 1/2	687 1/2	687 1/2
Jan	686	687 1/2	688 1/2	688 1/2
Feb	687	688 1/2	689 1/2	689 1/2
Mar	688	689 1/2	690 1/2	690 1/2
Apr	689	690 1/2	691 1/2	691 1/2
May	690	691 1/2	692 1/2	692 1/2
Jun	691	692 1/2	693 1/2	693 1/2
Jul	692	693 1/2	694 1/2	694 1/2
Aug	693	694 1/2	695 1/2	695 1/2
Sept	694	695 1/2	696 1/2	696 1/2
Oct	695	696 1/2	697 1/2	697 1/2
Nov	696	697 1/2	698 1/2	698 1/2
Dec	697	698 1/2	699 1/2	699 1/2
Jan	698	699 1/2	700 1/2	700 1/2
Feb	699	700 1/2	701 1/2	701 1/2
Mar	700	701 1/2	702 1/2	702 1/2
Apr	701	702 1/2	703 1/2	703 1/2
May	702	703 1/2	704 1/2	704 1/2
Jun	703	704 1/2	705 1/2	705 1/2
Jul	704	705 1/2	706 1/2	706 1/2
Aug	705	706 1/2	707 1/2	707 1/2
Sept	706	707 1/2	708 1/2	708 1/2
Oct	707	708 1/2	709 1/2	709 1/2
Nov	708	709 1/2	710 1/2	710 1/2
Dec	709	710 1/2	711 1/2	711 1/2
Jan	710	711 1/2	712 1/2	712 1/2
Feb	711	712 1/2	713 1/2	713 1/2
Mar	712	713 1/2	714 1/2	714 1/2
Apr	713	714 1/2	715 1/2	715 1/2
May	714	715 1/2	716 1/2	716 1/2
Jun	715	716 1/2	717 1/2	717 1/2
Jul	716	717 1/2	718 1/2	718 1/2
Aug	717	718 1/2	719 1/2	719 1/2



[illegible]

**We've got news for you**

(Continued on Page











[illegible]

\_\_\_\_\_







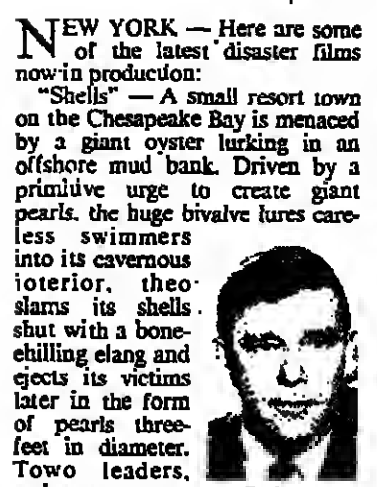




# Observer

## 'Son of Cheese'

By Russell Baker



Baker

NEW YORK — Here are some of the latest disaster films now in production:

"Shells" — A small resort town on the Chesapeake Bay is menaced by a giant oyster lurking in an offshore mud bank. Driven by a primitive urge to create giant pearls, the huge bivalve lures careless swimmers into its cavernous interior, then slams its shells shut with a bone-chilling clang and ejects its victims later in the form of pearls three feet in diameter. Two leaders, seeing an opportunity to get rich quick, encourage public swimming on the oyster's mud bank until the oyster, sensing that it is being exploited for commercial gain, comes ashore on a high tide to swallow the entire town. Unable to get off the beach, it is surrounded by tourists and eaten on the half shell with ketchup and horseradish sauce.

"The Towering Bore" — Trapped by a power failure in a penthouse 200 stories above the ground, 12 people of varying backgrounds find themselves in the hands of a host intent upon planning the good side of the Carter administration. Their efforts to leap down the elevator shafts to mercy are defeated by their host's padlocks on the elevator doors. When he threatens to do his imitation of Sammy Davis Jr. and to follow this by showing home movies, the Air Force colonel to the rescue by strapping the penthouse, but to no avail. The host declares that nothing can stop him but the delivery of Shelley Winters, for whom he harbors an intense passion. In the climactic scene, Charlton Heston attempts to deliver the famous actress by winning her down from an inverted helicopter.

"Nasty Pasta" — The population of a large Eastern city is suddenly attacked by murderous spaghetti. Having been accidentally subjected to nuclear radiation, the spaghetti has the power to leap off the fork and strangle diners as they lift it to their mouths. After completing its dirty work in thousands of restaurants and homes, the spaghetti slithers into the streets, forms a farinaceous mass 20 stories high and

force its demands for the delivery of Ann-Margret, for whom it harbors an intense passion, when Henry Fonda discovers that its power can be destroyed by spraying it with grated Parmesan cheese.

"Ice 2" — This sequel to last year's highly successful "Ice" is based on the assumption that the vicious iceberg destroyed by Charlton Heston as it approached the George Washington Bridge has a vindictive mother who now wants revenge. Fans of the original "Ice" will be disappointed if they expect anything as exciting as the original's destruction of New Haven by glacial avalanche. Scenes in which minotaur ice cubes flee Olivia De Havilland's refrigerator to join forces with the approaching ice field, however, will make many moviegoers think twice before popping another ice cube into their scotch.

"Aerosol" — Shelley Winters picks up her aerosol hair spray, touches the nozzle and is instantly sucked into the can. Yes, aerosol gasses all over the country, have begun to exert their force in reverse. In less than 24 hours, millions of Americans have been sucked into aerosol cans and the suction is getting stronger by the hour. When Charlton Heston touches the nozzle of his aerosol deodorant, it sucks in not only Heston, but 12 people of varying backgrounds off the streets, all of whom re-examine their lives and find love or peace of mind.

"The Colossal Cheese" — Twelve people of varying backgrounds have paid \$4 each to enter a movie theater, little guessing that they will find love or peace of mind, least of all when the movie turns into a colossal cheese. At-tempt to calm it by offering it Shelley Winters serve only to whet the cheese's appetite and it lurches into the streets looking for Charlton Heston. The cheese runs amok. As it consumes Heston, Paul Newman, Olivia De Havilland, James Stewart and 12 people of varying backgrounds, the cheese swells to prodigious size. Fortunately, Henry Fonda is on the job. "If we sprinkle it with some grated Parmesan cheese," someone suggests, "maybe we can cut it down to size." Fonda has a better idea. "We'll just cut it up into 90 million little pieces and put a piece in every house," he says. "People would rather have small cheese free than colossal cheese at \$4 a seat any day of the week."

'Fun' science and mathematics books are selling well even in general interest bookstores, and they are on the verge of becoming big business.

## Calculus in Comics, My Little Chickadee

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK (NYT) — Leap-  
in' limits. Dr. Leibniz, a  
calculus comic book.

Yes, and a coloring book explaining computer programming, a physics lesson based on Frisbee flying and a children's primer about special relativity. Producing a growing list of deceptively lightweight books, scientific educators are trying to engage America's interest in fundamental and sometimes difficult scientific conceptions.

A few years ago their efforts were limited to mimeographed manuscripts circulated privately to college classes. But today, publishers say, "fun" science and mathematics books are selling well even in general interest bookstores, and they are on the verge of becoming big business.

This is no fad, but a permanent trend in scientific education, the authors maintain.

Among them is Dr. Jeal Walker of the physics department of Cleveland State University and author of "The Flying Circus of Physics."

"The standard, boring academic texts of the past are just not going to sell in the next decade. Furthermore, in the post-Sputnik era, fewer and fewer students are going in for science and math. We've got to do something to bring them back."

Popular science books in themselves are nothing new, but a modest revolution in publishing has followed the appearance of a large, paperback book costing \$7.95 called "Prof. E. McSquared's Original, Fantastic and Highly Edifying Calculus Primer."

The book is by Dr. Howard Swann, a mathematician at San Juan State University in California, and careful study of it yields an introduction to the fundamental of calculus.

But the shock to traditional-

To get  $x$  in both guaranteed intervals means we have to try:  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(a)}{g(a)}$   
Let's see what happens with this one:  
If  $x$  satisfies  
 $0 < |x - a| < \delta$ , then each  $x$  will satisfy  
 $0 < |x - a| < \delta$  and  $0 < |x - a| < \delta$   
and  $0 < |x - a| < \delta$  and  $0 < |x - a| < \delta$   
at the same time! The guarantee on  $\delta$  and  $\epsilon$  will both hold, so

SO THE LIMIT-MAKING WE NEED HAS THIS GUARANTEE—AND WE JUST PROVED IT IS GUARANTEED!



A page from Prof. E. McSquared's calculus primer.

ists has come from the fact that the calculus primer is in comic book form, and the mathematical concepts in it, some of them profound and difficult, are acted out by cartoon characters.

John Johnson, a cartoonist, depicted the protagonist, Professor McSquared, as a caricature of Swann, the author. The other characters include a pig, some Greek letters, two mathematicians, an irreducible and wise-cracking "limit machine," a duck named "Malicious Melvin"

and a talking beer can named "Good Vibes."

Starting with its opening statement that "calculus is concerned with studying very carefully relationships of the sort that can be put on a graph," the text moves into progressively more difficult concepts. When the going gets heavy or Professor McSquared's explanations seem a bit ponderous, one character interrupts him with, "Obfuscatory obscurantism, my little chickadee."

William Kaufmann of Los

Altos, Calif., publisher of the book, said in an interview that although it was not a required text in any college it had already sold 25,000 copies and was doing so well that similar treatment was planned for other subjects.

"There's no doubt that a trend is developing in this kind of book," Mr. Kaufmann said.

Frank Sadow, an editor at MIT Press in Cambridge, Mass., added:

"Nonliterate students get turned off quickly by traditional books on science and technology, and comic-style presentation, if done with intelligence and wit, seems to work."

The latest MIT Press contribution to the genre is "A Fortran Coloring Book" by Dr. Roger Kaufmann, a professor at George Washington University. Fortran is an acronym for "formula translation" and refers to the special language used by computers.

A sample of its prose:

"Because computers are so singularly literal-minded, you must be PAINSTAKINGLY PRECISE in telling them just what you want them to do. The computer will do the dog work, carrying out calculations doggedly, thousands of times if necessary. Unfortunately, you need to tell the computer how to make its decisions and how to figure out what to do next."

"Julia Child, the French chef, would call that a recipe for solving the problem. She would probably suggest a nice Chablis to serve with the answer. Computerniks call it an algorithm."

In "The Flying Circus of Physics," Dr. Walker explains surface effects in terms of the ring left in a glass of milk and the behavior of shock waves in terms of a hypothetical weapon by which 750 million Chinese jumping up and down together could cause earthquakes in the United States.

## PEOPLE: Hamilton Jordan Was An Innocent Bystander

Presidential aide Hamilton Jordan got mouse on his face at a Washington party for the rock group Fleetwood Mac. One of his aides said that Jordan was "truly minding his own business" when someone threw the mouse at him. He's been in hot water before — allegedly when not minding his own business. There was that accusation that he spit a drink at a woman in a bar, and there was that story about his peck down the decollete of the Egyptian ambassador's wife — with a crack about the pyramids. Says the aide of his harried boss, "It's become a problem for him to go anywhere."

George Harrison of the Beatles and the Mexican woman he lives with, Olivia Arnes, had a son, friends of the couple reported in Loodoo. They said that the 5-pound baby was born Tuesday at a nursing home in Windsor, England, and the parents are calling him Dhami. Harrison reportedly told friends: "I am on top of the world, utterly thrilled and excited."

Harrison, 35, and Miss Arnes, 28, met in Los Angeles where she was employed by his record company as a secretary. They have been living together for about four years. He was divorced last year from model Patti Boyd after 11 years of marriage. They had no children.

What's a 15-minute chat with Henry Kissinger worth? A home-cooked Italian dinner with NBC reporter Richard Valeriani? Lunch with ex-White House aide Midge Costanza? To raise funds, Boston's Emerson College auctioned off those ribbits (among others) and found that a little diplomatic jawboning with Kissinger was worth \$1,300 to one bidder. Kissinger, at the home of NBC's State Department correspondent, went for \$320, and lunch with Costanza earned \$800. Washington philanthropist Stewart Mott was both a bidder and a prize: He paid \$300 for the services of television's Spiderman and Spiderwoman at a birthday party and TV wizard Norman Lear paid the same amount to have a vegetarian lunch with Mott.

Near Bandera, Texas, Kim Tomes, the 1977 Miss USA, was awakened by water rushing into the cabin that she and her family occupied at a dude ranch. Miss Tomes,

22, her mother, two sisters, brother-in-law and nephew began floating away as the cabin broke into pieces as the Medina River rushed out its banks, triggered by a 20-in. rain. Dressed in a long shirt borrowed to replace his nightgown which washed away, Miss Tomes apologized. "This is kind of embarrassing," she described her ordeal. "I saw a tree. I knew that if I did catch a tree, I was gone." She said, "I held onto the tree and climbed to the highest part of it. I was real scared. There I was on top of the tree, cars passing by, roofs, trailer homes, I could even hear electricity popping."

The Alameda County District Attorney's office in Oakland, Calif., has filed a legal brief claiming that two suspects in the Patricia Hearst kidnapping inflicted bodily harm on the heiress. 1 defendants, William and Dr. Harris, have filed motions demanding that the bodily harm aspect of the kidnapping charges against them be dropped. The penalty for kidnapping without bodily harm is life imprisonment without possibility of parole. The brief cited the "beat by Hearst" in the Feb. 4, 1974, kidnapping and her subsequent on-week confinement in two small closets as proof of bodily harm.

Gail Van Brunst and Urs Bransch of Milwaukee are going court over the size of a sweater. Argument began after Miss Van Brunst begged Mrs. Bransch to knit a sweater for Miss Van Brunst's boyfriend. The knit was 216 inches short. Miss Van Brunst told Judicial Court Commissioner Audrey Brooks that she wanted \$50 from Mrs. Bransch for the sweater knit and \$20 gave her for knitting the sweater. Mrs. Bransch said the bad fit was the fault of the pattern, not knitting. The court commissioner suggested that Mrs. Bransch rip apart her handwork and start over. But Mrs. Bransch, an elaborate dog pattern on the sweater — a Siberian husky with big eyes — used too many strands of yarn. The women's commissioner couldn't agree a solution. So the matter will go to trial in September.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

### AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES AUGUST 4  
BOSTON 02114  
JACKSONVILLE 32101  
SAN FRANCISCO 94104  
SAN JOSE 95131

MESSAGES AUGUST 3  
BOSTON 02114  
JACKSONVILLE 32101  
SAN FRANCISCO 94104  
SAN JOSE 95131

### ANIMALS

DOGS. All breeds, boarding, 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE  
to  
THE WALL STREET  
JOURNAL

Rates for U.K. & Continental Europe:  
1 Year \$100  
6 Months \$50  
3 Months \$25  
Payable in dollars or equivalent in local currency.

Delivery by Jet Air Freight from New York every business day.

(Other areas rates on request.)

Send order with payment to:  
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL  
International Press Centre  
76 Shop Lane  
London EC4A 3DF, England  
(A.M.E. 10th)

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

### AUTOS TAX FREE

VOLVO TAX FREE DELIVERY  
EUROPE & direct ship  
PAM502 2404941  
W450505 2404941

MESSAGES AUGUST 3  
BOSTON 02114  
JACKSONVILLE 32101  
SAN FRANCISCO 94104  
SAN JOSE 95131

### ANIMALS

DOGS. All breeds, boarding, 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE  
to  
THE WALL STREET  
JOURNAL

Rates for U.K. & Continental Europe:  
1 Year \$100  
6 Months \$50  
3 Months \$25  
Payable in dollars or equivalent in local currency.

Delivery by Jet Air Freight from New York every business day.

(Other areas rates on request.)

Send order with payment to:  
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL  
International Press Centre  
76 Shop Lane  
London EC4A 3DF, England  
(A.M.E. 10th)

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER. Great Britain, great news, great price, great quality. 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.

VIENNA'S ENGLISH THEATER. Peter Wyngarde in "The English Theater." 10 Fr. de Viller, 75017 Paris, Tel. 754 95 14, 987 17 41, Open Sunday.